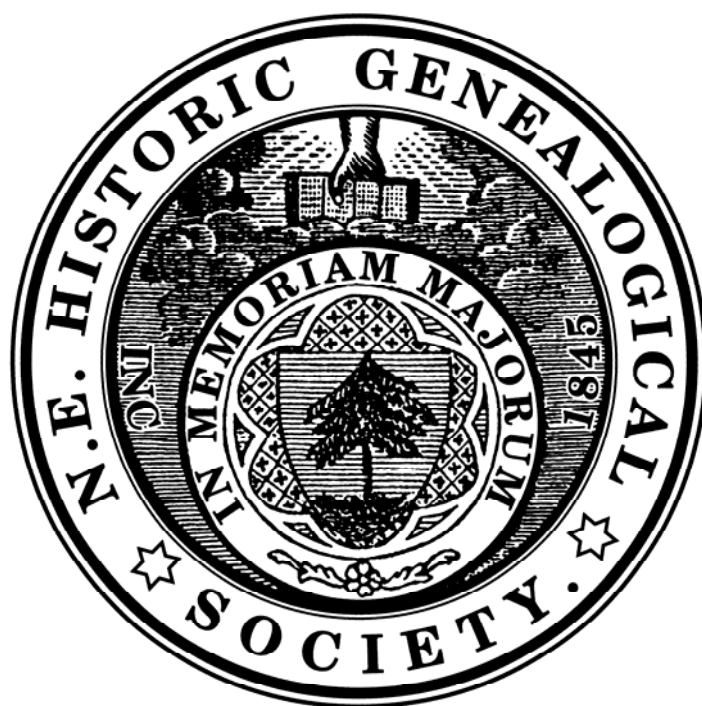


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**THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL
AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER®**

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EDITORIAL

It's always a good idea to review the birth span of siblings to make sure their mother hasn't been misidentified. When Patricia St. Clair Ostwald found her ancestor Peter Hackley assigned only one wife by a leading genealogist, she soon realized that Peter must have had two wives with the same first name. The result is **Peter¹ Hackley of New London, Connecticut, and His Two Wives, Elizabeth (Waterhouse) Baker and Elizabeth (Marshall) Darrow.**

Martin Hollick reviewed the available evidence and chronology, and concluded there was only one **William Reynolds of Plymouth Colony and Cape Porpoise, Maine.** The key piece of evidence was a 1680 Plymouth Colony court order referring to William Reynolds, even though he and his family had been living in Maine for thirty years or more.

Despite the destruction of Somerset wills in World War II, we keep receiving articles dealing with the origins of New England families in that English county. **The Identity of Phillipa, Second Wife of Nicholas West of Drayton, Somerset, and Grandmother of Joan (West) White of Lancaster, Massachusetts,** by Patricia A. Metsch, shows what careful reading of original parish registers can reveal.

English Origins of Lawrence¹ Leach of Salem, Massachusetts, is a serendipitous article. Robert F. and James R. Henderson were looking in English parish registers for the family of John¹ Lovejoy and happened to notice the family of Lawrence¹ Leach.

A young widow on Cape Cod remarried in 1715, and no one seemed to remember her maiden name. Nevertheless, by assembling the available clues, Glade Ian Nelson succeeded in **Identifying Mercy, Wife of Thomas⁴ Hinckley of Harwich, Massachusetts, As Mercy (Bangs) (Hinckley) Cole.** He started by creating an account of Thomas⁴ Hinckley's siblings and then searched the families of the spouses for a sister Mercy who could have married Thomas⁴.

Continuing research by Leslie Mahler has resulted in **Various Wills Relating to New England Colonists,** for Jonathan¹ and Nathan¹ Gillett, Richard¹ Swaine, John¹ Cheney, and Anne¹ (Tutty) (Knight) Whitman. For the Gillett brothers, a 1623 will appears to identify their mother's stepfather.

In **Dorcas (____) Lippitt of Providence, Rhode Island, and Her Descendants,** Cherry Fletcher Bamberg's research was successful largely because Dorcas Lippitt, an African-American housekeeper, had sizeable savings and left a will mentioning all her descendants.

This issue concludes the Genealogical Summary for the **Ancestry of Bennet Eliot of Nazeing, Essex, Father of Seven Great Migration Immigrants to Massachusetts.** William Wyman Fiske brings the Eliot family down to the seven Great Migration immigrants and their cousins, Gov. John Haynes of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and John Butler and Elizabeth (Butler) Claiborne of Maryland and Virginia (a chart shows other Virginia connections). Six of the

seven Eliot children have already been treated in the Great Migration Study Project volumes; a sketch of the seventh, Francis¹ Eliot, is given here.

In Part 2 of **Wolston¹ Brockway of Lyme, Connecticut, With Further Analysis of His Associations**, Gale Ion Harris provides a summary of Wolston Brockway's life and accounts of his ten children and the births of their children. For daughter Bridget Brockway (1672–1756), he shows she married Jonathan Beebe, but that she may not have been the mother of his children.

In Part 2 of **Joseph⁵ and Phoebe (Millington) Rounds of Clarendon and Monkton, Vermont**, John Bradley Arthaud and Marcia (Yannizze) Melnyk give an account of Linus⁶ Rounds and his children, some of whom settled in upstate New York or Illinois. Three of Linus's sons were in the Civil War.



To bring articles the distance from *as submitted* to *as published*, I depend heavily on two people: associate editor **Helen Ullmann** for review, editing, and research — and consulting editor **David Dearborn** for answering my weekly phone calls about Sixth Floor sources cited (or not cited) in articles submitted. Our other consulting editors review articles and do research for the *Register* at NEHGS and Salt Lake City. I don't call on every consulting editor every year, but each is an asset to the *Register*.

Three of them have been listed as consulting editors (or editorial consultants) of the *Register* since the July 1988 issue: **Jerry Anderson**, **Bob Anderson**, and **Gary Boyd Roberts**. Congratulations and thanks for these twenty years!

I also want to thank **Joe Anderson**, **Jeremy Bangs**, **Drew Bartley**, **Fred Hart**, **Ann Lainhart**, and **Anita Lustenberger** for their valuable assistance. As usual, colleagues at NEHGS have been responsive and supportive, especially **Lynn Betlock**, **Elise Burgess**, **Marie Daly**, **Michael Leclerc**, **Rhonda McClure**, **Julie Otto**, **Rick Park**, **Steven Shilcusky**, **Brenton Simons**, **Scott Steward**, **Penny Stratton**, **Olga Tugarina**, and **Tom Wilcox**.

And **Ruth Bishop** deserves special thanks for her generous endowment of the *Register* — and for her support of American genealogy in general.

— Henry B. Hoff

PETER¹ HACKLEY OF NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT,
AND HIS TWO WIVES, ELIZABETH (WATERHOUSE)
BAKER AND ELIZABETH (MARSHALL) DARROW

Patricia St. Clair Ostwald

Peter¹ Hackley settled in New London, Connecticut, prior to 1693 when he had a fulling mill on the Niantic River.^[1] He died at New London 12 March 1736.^[2] An account of him was published in volume 1 of the Waterman genealogy,^[3] showing only his marriage in 1699 to Elizabeth² (Waterhouse) Baker and all his children as hers.

However, looking at the birth span of the children of Jacob¹ Waterhouse (between roughly 1638 and 1660),^[4] it is clear that if Elizabeth were the mother of all the Hackley children (the last of whom was born in 1719), she would have been substantially younger than her siblings. If her last child were born in 1719, then she would have been born about 1674 at the earliest.^[5] Jacob¹ Waterhouse died in 1676, leaving a will mentioning wife Hannah; sons Isaac, Abraham, Jacob, John, Joseph, and Benjamin (all apparently adult); and daughter Elizabeth (not described as underage).^[6] His older daughter Rebecca, not mentioned in the will, had married Thomas Williams by 1656.^[7]

The solution to this unlikely situation was that Peter Hackley had a second wife, as will be seen, also named Elizabeth, namely, Elizabeth (Marshall) Darrow, whom he married in 1708. Thus, Elizabeth (Waterhouse) (Baker) Hackley's last child was born in 1705, and her birth can be pushed back to as early as 1660, a much more satisfactory date.

A summary of Peter Hackley's two wives and his children follows.

¹ Frances Manwaring Caulkins, *History of New London, Connecticut* . . . (New London, Conn.: H. D. Utley, 1895), 404. The spelling Hackley has been used in this article, even though Hackly was common, too. Online claims as to Peter Hackley's possible relatives back in England and to Nicholas¹ Ackley of Hartford, Connecticut, have not been pursued for this article.

² Joshua Hempstead, *Diary of Joshua Hempstead of New London, Connecticut . . . from September, 1711, to November, 1758*, Collections of the New London County Historical Society, vol. 1 (New London, 1901, repr. New London: the Society, 1985), 301.

³ Donald Lines Jacobus and Edgar Francis Waterman, *The Waterman Family* . . . , 3 vols. (New Haven, Conn.: E. F. Waterman, 1939–54), 1:672–74.

⁴ Grace Pratt Bonsall, "Jacob Waterhouse of Wethersfield and New London, Conn., and Some of His Descendants," *Register* 104 (1950):186–98 at 188–89.

⁵ This statement assumes her last child was born when she was 45.

⁶ Bonsall, "Jacob Waterhouse" [note 4], *Register* 104:188.

⁷ For Rebecca and her descendants, see Gale Ion Harris and Norman W. Ingham, "Thomas¹ and Rebecca (Waterhouse) Williams of Wethersfield, Connecticut," *The American Genealogist* 79 (2004):38–56.

ELIZABETH² WATERHOUSE, Peter Hackley's first wife, was born about 1660 or a little later, daughter of Jacob¹ and Hannah (____) Waterhouse.^[8] She married first _____ **BAKER** before 4 November 1693 when, as Elizabeth Baker, she signed a document relating to her father's estate.^[9] The marriage may have taken place years earlier as Elizabeth had a son called John Baker, born say 1680.^[10] Mr. Baker's first name is not known and his identity is unclear.^[11] Indeed, he may have been dead by 1693.

A key document is the following baptismal record, dated 17 September 1693, of the First Church of New London:^[12]

<i>Elizabeth Waterhouse owned ye Covt & baptized</i>	<i>Elizabeth</i>
<i>And her son</i>	<i>John</i>

This record presents problems since it certainly appears to relate to Elizabeth (Waterhouse) Baker.^[13] Two months later she signed as Elizabeth Baker, as mentioned above. This close timing suggests that the minister recorded Elizabeth with her maiden name instead of her married name. No one named Elizabeth Waterhouse or Elizabeth Baker joined the First Church in subsequent decades.

⁸ Bonsall, "Jacob Waterhouse" [note 4], *Register* 104:186–89; Howard J. Rhodes, *The Rhodes Family in America* (New York: Greenwich Book Publishers, 1959), 357.

⁹ New London Deeds [FHL 0,005,083], 4:134.

¹⁰ He was married on 17 January 1703/4 and co-signed a deed on 23 March 1707/8 (see text below).

¹¹ Various authors have suggested his name was John Baker, e.g., Rhodes, *Rhodes Family* [note 8], 357; Bonsall, "Jacob Waterhouse" [note 4], *Register* 104:189. Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume I, A–B* (Boston: NEHGS, 1999), 131, suggests that Elizabeth Waterhouse's husband just possibly was John² Baker (*Alexander*¹), born at Boston 20 June 1640, and brother of Joshua Baker who probably was the man of that name who married at New London 13 September 1674, Hannah (Tongue) Minter.

¹² Records of the First Church of Christ at New London, Connecticut [FHL 1,011,943], 1:102. When these original records are illegible, the manuscript copy at the Connecticut State Library [FHL 0,005,131] has been consulted. The baptisms were published in Rev. S. Leroy Blake, *The Later History of the First Church of Christ, New London, Connecticut* (New London, Conn.: Day Publishing, 1900), and the marriages were published in Frederic W. Bailey, ed., *Early Connecticut Marriages as Found on Ancient Church Records Prior to 1800*, 7 parts (New Haven, Conn.: Bureau of American Ancestry for Family Researches, 1896–1906; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1976), 2:7–38. Fortunately, there is no conflict among these sources for purposes of this article.

¹³ The only other woman named Elizabeth Waterhouse in 1693 old enough to have a son of any age was Elizabeth³ Waterhouse (*Isaac*², *Jacob*¹), born at Lyme, Connecticut, 22 March 1671/2, married at Norwich, Connecticut, 2 February 1696/7, Joseph Lothrop. However, her parents had children born at Lyme until 1696, so it seems quite unlikely she would have appeared in New London records (Verne M. Hall and Elizabeth Bull Plimpton, *Vital Records of Lyme, Connecticut, to the End of the Year 1850* [Lyme, Conn.: American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of Lyme, 1976], 269; *Vital Records of Norwich, 1659–1848*, 2 vols. [Hartford, Conn.: Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Connecticut, 1913], 1:41; E. B. Huntington, *A Genealogical Memoir of the Lo-Lathrop Family in This Country* [Ridgefield, Conn.: J. M. Huntington, 1884], 48).

In any event, as Elizabeth Baker, widow, she married second at the First Church of New London 31 July 1699, apparently as his first wife, **PETER¹ HACKLEY**,^[14] born about 1656, according to his friend Joshua Hempstead whose diary entry in March 1735/6 indicated Peter was at least 80 years old at death.^[15] As “Elizabeth Hackly” she received distributions on 14 November 1704 from the estates of her deceased brothers John, Jacob, and Benjamin Waterhouse.^[16] She had a son Peter baptized 3 June 1705, and she died prior to 23 March 1707/8 when Peter Hackley and John Baker [her husband and her older son] began selling land that had belonged to her.^[17]

Peter Hackley married second at New London 3 August 1708, Elizabeth (Marshall) Darrow (see below). On 26 March 1710/1 Peter Hackley sold “meadow which doth accrue to me in right of my wife Elizabeth Deceased and was distributed to her by the court of probate for her part and share of her Brother Benjamin Waterhouse Deceased his Estate.”^[18]

Child of _____ and Elizabeth (Waterhouse) Baker:

- i. JOHN BAKER, b. say 1680; m. First Church, New London, 17 Jan. 1703/4 PHEBE DOUGLAS,^[19] bp. First Church, New London, 7 Aug. 1681, daughter of Robert and Mary (Hempstead) Douglas.^[20] On 8 April 1709 John Baker made a quitclaim deed to land that had belonged to his late uncle, Joseph Waterhouse of New London, deceased.^[21]

Children of Peter and Elizabeth (Waterhouse) (Baker) Hackley:^[22]

- ii. JOANNA HACKLEY, b. New London 3 April 1703, bp. First Church there 7 June 1703;^[23] m. New London 22 June 1721 THOMAS CROCKER,^[24] b. there 12 Dec. 1699, son of Thomas and Mary (Carpenter) Crocker.^[25]

¹⁴ Records of the First Church [note 12], 1:160; New London Vital Records, 1896 official transcription [FHL 1,312,157], 1:25, originally recorded in New London Deeds, 4:292 [printed], 56 [reverse numbering, starting from the back of Book 4]. The Barbour Collection references the official transcription.

¹⁵ *Diary of Joshua Hempstead* [note 2], 301 (“aged 8[] years”).

¹⁶ New London District Probate, file 5532; Donald Lines Jacobus, “New London (Conn.) Probate Records: Abstract of Records Before 1710,” *The American Genealogist* 9 (1932–33):230–33 et seq., including 29 (1953):156.

¹⁷ New London Deeds [FHL 0,005,085], 6:1:157.

¹⁸ New London Deeds, 6:2:236. This deed, which shows Peter Hackley’s first wife Elizabeth had died by 1711, was not included in Jacobus and Waterman, *Waterman Family* [note 3], 1:672–74.

¹⁹ Records of the First Church [note 12], 1:162; Donald Lines Jacobus, “Two John Baker Families of Woodbury, Conn.,” *The American Genealogist* 47 (1971):100–05 at 100.

²⁰ Records of the First Church [note 12], 1:95; Leslie Mahler, “The English Origin of Anne¹ Motley/Matley/Mattle, Wife of William¹ Douglas of New London, Connecticut,” *The American Genealogist* 74 (1999):275–80 at 280; Rhodes, *Rhodes Family* [note 8], 359.

²¹ New London Deeds, 6:1:176.

²² The original record of the births of Peter Hackley’s older children in New London Deeds, 4:271 [printed], 67 [reverse numbering], has four successive entries for the births of Joanna, Elizabeth, Richard, and Sarah, each described as the son or daughter of “Peter Hackly & Elizabeth his wife.”

- iii. PETER HACKLEY, bp. First Church, New London 3 June 1705.^[26] He probably d. young as he was not included in the list of Peter Hackley's older children [see note 23] and was not mentioned in his father's 1734 will.

ELIZABETH² MARSHALL, Peter Hackley's second wife, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, 23 October 1678,^[27] daughter of Thomas¹ and Mary (Stebbins) Marshall.^[28] As "Elizabeth Marshall of Hartford," she married first at New London 10 August 1702, **GEORGE DARROW**,^[29] baptized at the First Church of New London 17 October 1680,^[30] son of George¹ and Mary (____) (Sharswood) Darrow.^[31] George Darrow and his wife owned the covenant at the First Church of New London 6 August 1704 and their child was baptized there the same day.^[32] George Darrow died by 5 October 1706 when his widow, Elizabeth Darrow, was named administrator of his estate.^[33] As Elizabeth Darrow she witnessed a deed 23 March 1707/8.^[34]

Elizabeth (Marshall) Darrow married second at New London 3 August 1708, **PETER¹ HACKLEY**, widower of Elizabeth (Waterhouse) Baker (see above).^[35] The

²³ Records of the First Church [note 12], 1:114. Peter Hackley owned the covenant the same day (ibid.).

²⁴ New London Vital Records [note 14], 2:7, 21 [both locations] (not found in New London Deeds, vol. 4).

²⁵ New London Vital Records [note 14], 1:25, originally recorded in New London Deeds, 4:292 [printed], 56 [reverse numbering] (birth); Records of the First Church [note 12], 1:160 (parents' marriage).

²⁶ Records of the First Church [note 12], 1:118.

²⁷ Lucius Barnes Barbour, *Families of Early Hartford, Connecticut* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1982), 386.

²⁸ Ibid., 386; Ralph Stebbins Greenlee and Robert Lemuel Greenlee, *The Stebbins Genealogy*, 2 vols. (Chicago: privately printed, 1904), 2:1021; New London Deeds, 5:47 [FHL 0,005,084] (John Stebbins, Sr., of New London to son-in-law Thomas Marshall of Hartford, dated 6 June 1679).

²⁹ New London Vital Records [note 14], 1:27, originally recorded in New London Deeds, 4:289 [printed], 57 [reverse numbering].

³⁰ Records of the First Church of Christ [note 12], 1:94.

³¹ Barbour, *Families of Early Hartford* [note 27], 386; Caulkins, *History of New London* [note 1], 347–48; New London District Probate, file 4768; Jacobus, "New London (Conn.) Probate Records" [note 16], *The American Genealogist* 18:122–23 (administration of George Sharswood).

³² Records of the First Church [note 12], 1:117. Neither the wife nor the child was named in this record.

³³ New London District Probate, file 1589; Jacobus, "New London (Conn.) Probate Records" [note 16], *The American Genealogist* 10:169. Donald Lines Jacobus, "Notes on Connecticut Families: V. Zadock Darrow of Waterford," *The American Genealogist* 39 (1963):191–92, says that this 1706 administration was for George¹ Darrow; however, a court record cited in Charles Parkhurst, "Parkhurst Manuscript: Early Families of New London and Vicinity," 36 vols., bound manuscript at the Connecticut State Library, 23:295–99, at 296 [FHL 0,005,127], shows that the administration was for George² Darrow.

³⁴ New London Deeds, 6:1:157 (see note 17).

³⁵ New London Vital Records [note 14], 1:33, originally recorded in New London Deeds, 4:282 [printed], 61 [reverse numbering].

marriage record calls her *Lydia* Darrow, but this evidently was a clerical error as there was no one named Lydia Darrow the right age to be the bride,^[36] and all subsequent records call Peter Hackley's second wife *Elizabeth*, including the baptismal records for their four youngest children.

The first child of Peter and Elizabeth (Marshall) (Darrow) Hackley arrived too soon after their marriage, and "Peter Hackly and wife" acknowledged on 15 May 1709 the sin of fornication.^[37] On 16 September 1711 "Elizabeth Hackly wife of Peter" joined the First Church of New London.^[38] She died 6 or 7 November 1726, and was buried 7 November 1726.^[39]

Peter Hackley died 12 March 1735/6 "aged 8[] years," leaving a will describing himself as "advanced in years to the age of a man and laboring under bodily infirmities." The will, dated 3 August 1734 and proved 18 March 1735/6,^[40] mentions sons Richard, Marshall, and John, and daughters Joanna Crocker, Elizabeth Pember, and Sarah Waterman. The executors were to be "trusty friend" Stephen Prent[i]s, son Richard Hackley, son Thomas Pember, son Thomas Crocker, and son Elisha Waterman.

Child of George and Elizabeth (Marshall) Darrow:

- i. UNNAMED CHILD, bp. First Church, New London, 6 Aug. 1704.^[41] No further record of this child has been found.

Children of Peter and Elizabeth (Marshall) (Darrow) Hackley, all born at New London^[42] and baptized at the First Church there:^[43]

- ii. ELIZABETH HACKLEY, b. 1 Feb. 1709, bp. 15 May 1709; m. First Church, New London, 5 Feb. 1732/3 THOMAS PEMBER,^[44] bp. First Church, New London, 15 May 1692, son of Thomas and Agnes (Way) (Harris) Pember, and widower of Hannah Turner.^[45]

³⁶ The only contemporary Lydia Darrow in the New London vital or church records was born 3 August 1708, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth Darrow (New London Vital Records [note 14], 1:66, originally recorded in New London Deeds, 4:242 [printed], 81 [reverse numbering]). This was the same day as the marriage of Peter Hackley and "Lydia" Darrow.

³⁷ Records of the First Church [note 12], 1:122.

³⁸ Records of the First Church [note 12], 1:11. Peter Hackley did not join the church until 18 July 1725 (1:16).

³⁹ *Diary of Joshua Hempstead* [note 2], 176. This entry is not indexed in the 1901 edition and was found only by reviewing the index to the revised edition, published in 1999 by the New London County Historical Society.

⁴⁰ New London District Probate, file 2358.

⁴¹ Records of the First Church [note 12], 1:117 [no first name given]. At least one source gives the name of this child as Richard, but unrealistically identifies the child's father as George¹ Darrow (Henry A. Baker, *History of Montville, Connecticut, Formerly the North Parish of New London from 1640 to 1896* [Hartford, Conn.: Case, Lockwood & Brainard, 1896], 102).

⁴² New London Vital Records [note 14], 1:29, 42, 46, 59, originally recorded in New London Deeds, 4:271 [printed], 67 [reverse numbering]; 267 [printed], 69 [reverse numbering]; 250 [printed], 77 [reverse numbering] (see note 22).

⁴³ Records of the First Church [note 12], 1:122, 127, 130, 132, 136.

⁴⁴ Records of the First Church [note 12], 1:169.

⁴⁵ Jacobus and Waterman, *Waterman Family* [note 3], 1:677–78.

- iii. RICHARD HACKLEY, b. 14 April 1711, bp. 20 May 1711; d. Wallingford, Conn., 11 Feb. 1770; m. (1) Wallingford 4 Aug. 1736 EUNICE HOW, daughter of Elijah and Mary (Bellamy) How; (2) Wallingford 18 Nov. 1760 DINAH (COOK) SHERMAN, b. there 7 June 1714, daughter of John and Abigail (Johnson) Cook, and widow of _____ Sherman.^[46]
- iv. SARAH HACKLEY, b. 2 Sept. 1713, bp. 1 Nov. 1713; m. Norwich, Conn., 22 Jan. 1732/3 ELISHA WATERMAN,^[47] b. there 4 July 1704, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Allyn) Waterman.^[48]
- v. MARSHALL HACKLEY, b. 21 Oct. 1715, bp. 4 Dec. 1715; m. (1) Second Congregational Church, Lebanon, Conn., 30 Oct. 1739 HANNAH ABEL,^[49] b. there 26 Sept. 1716, daughter of John and Rebecca (Sluman) Abel.^[50] She d. 13 Oct. 1749,^[51] and he m. (2) Bozrah (Conn.) Congregational Church, 24 April 1754 SARAH DETHICK,^[52] b. Colchester, Conn., 5 March 1726/7, daughter of John and Susanna (Ransom) Dethick.^[53]
- vi. JOHN HACKLEY, b. 13 Aug. 1719,^[54] bp. 11 Oct. 1719; m. (1) Bozrah (Conn.) Congregational Church, 2 Feb. 1743/4 EDNAH (MOSELEY) LOTHROP,^[55] b. Norwich 18 Oct. 1718, daughter of Increase and Mary (_____) Moseley, and widow of Israel Lothrop, Jr.^[56] She d. 19 Dec. 1744,^[57] and he m. (2) Norwich 12 Feb. 1745/6 her sister-in-law, CATHERINE LOTHROP,^[58] b. Norwich 11 Aug. 1720, daughter of Israel and Mary (Fellows) Lothrop.^[59]

Patricia St. Clair Ostwald of Boulder, Colorado, is descended from Sarah (Hackley) Waterman, one of Peter Hackley's children by his second wife. She is also descended from Rebecca (Waterhouse) Williams, a sister of Peter Hackley's first wife. Mrs. Ostwald may be contacted at LTOstwald@worldnet.att.net.

⁴⁶ Donald Lines Jacobus, *Families of Ancient New Haven*, 8 vols. [*The American Genealogist* vols. 1–8] (Rome, N.Y., and New Haven, Conn.: the author, 1922–32), 2:444; 3:692; 4:857–58.

⁴⁷ *Vital Records of Norwich* [note 13], 1:143.

⁴⁸ Jacobus and Waterman, *Waterman Family* [note 3], 1:44, 113–14.

⁴⁹ Barbour Collection, citing Lebanon Vital Records, 1:144; Bailey, *Early Connecticut Marriages* [note 12], 5:46.

⁵⁰ Barbour Collection, citing Lebanon Vital Records, 1:1 (birth and parents' marriage); Horace A. Abell, *The Abell Family in America* (Rutland, Vt.: Tuttle, 1940), 59, 76.

⁵¹ Records of the Bozrah Congregational Church [FHL 0,003,727], 3:84; *Vital Records of Norwich* [note 13], 1:257.

⁵² Records of the Bozrah Congregational Church [note 51], 3:31.

⁵³ Barbour Collection, citing Colchester Records TPR:112; Jack Taif Spender and Robert Abraham Goodpasture, *Genealogy and History of the Derthicks and Related Derricks* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1986), 40-2, 41, 74–75.

⁵⁴ His birth record calls him *George*, evidently an error.

⁵⁵ Records of the Bozrah Congregational Church [note 51], 3:27; *Vital Records of Norwich* [note 13], 1:229.

⁵⁶ *Vital Records of Norwich* [note 13], 1:90, 177; Huntington, *Lo-Lathrop Family* [note 13], 59, 79.

⁵⁷ Records of the Bozrah Congregational Church [note 51], 3:84; *Vital Records of Norwich* [note 13], 1:229.

⁵⁸ *Vital Records of Norwich* [note 13], 1:229.

⁵⁹ *Vital Records of Norwich* [note 13], 1:73; Huntington, *Lo-Lathrop Family* [note 13], 59, 79.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS OF PLYMOUTH COLONY AND CAPE PORPOISE, MAINE

Martin E. Hollick

In April 1634, one of the servants under the command of John Howland in Maine was named William Rennoles.^[1] Some researchers have assumed that this man was the William Renolds who married Alice Kitson at Plymouth on 30 August 1638, moved to Duxbury, and subsequently settled at Cape Porpoise or Arundel (now Kennebunk), Maine, where they lived the rest of their lives.^[2] However, in *The Great Migration Begins*, Robert Charles Anderson notes “it seems unlikely that a man who was a company servant in 1634 would, less than three years later, have a “stock of cattle” large enough to warrant a grant of land.”^[3] That grant was dated 6 February 1636/7 for “five acres granted to William Rhenolds, lying on the Ducksbury side, in regard he hath a stock of cattle.”^[4] He sold these five acres in Duxbury to Henry Howland on 27 July 1640.^[5] William Reynolds appeared in the Duxbury section of the 1639 Plymouth Colony list of those who had taken the Oath of Fidelity.^[6]

Nevertheless, it seems likely all these early Plymouth records^[7] do belong to the same man who moved to Maine between 1640 and 1653.^[8] On 3 July 1679, Lt. Joseph Howland appeared before the Plymouth Court to request “a competency of land for the supply of the children of William Reinolds, an old servant, to whom land is due.”^[9] On 1 June 1680, the court ordered that:

¹ Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England 1620–1633* (Boston: NEHGS, 1995), 3:1572, citing *Mayflower Descendant* 2:11.

² Sybil Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby, and Walter Goodwin Davis, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* (Portland, Maine: Southworth-Anthoensen Press, 1928–39, repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1972), 582–83. The 1638 marriage appears in Nathaniel B. Shurtleff and David Pulsifer, ed., *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England*, 12 vols. in 10 (Boston: William White, 1855–61), 1:94, and Lee D. Van Antwerp and Ruth Wilder Sherman, *Vital Records of Plymouth, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Camden, Maine: Picton Press, 1993), 653.

³ Anderson, *Great Migration Begins* [note 1], 3:1572 [Anderson agrees with the reasoning presented in this article].

⁴ Ibid., citing *Records of New Plymouth* [note 2], 1:50.

⁵ *Records of New Plymouth* [note 2], 12:60–61.

⁶ Ibid., 8:182. See “Plymouth Freeman,” *Great Migration Newsletter* 5 (1994):17–18, 24.

⁷ The only other records found were that on 2 January 1637/8 William Renolds was presented to the court for being drunk (*Records of New Plymouth* [note 2], 1:75); and on 6 July 1638 he sold half of his black heifer to John Phillips (ibid., 12:31).

⁸ The last record in Plymouth Colony appears to be the 1640 sale of land in Duxbury (see note 5), and the first record in Maine listed in *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [note 2], 582–83, is in 1653.

⁹ *Records of New Plymouth* [note 2], 6:18.

Mr Nathaniel Thomas, Capt Benjamin Church, and William Paybody shall bound out Tatamanuckes thousand acres of land at or about Saconnett from the lands of Mamanewett; viz. 150 acres unto Samuel and John Leanardson; 150 acres unto William Reynolds his children, the said Reynalds having been one of the company's servants, so called, formerly, and 50 acres thereof of the said land unto Zachariah Paddock, son of Robert Paddock, deceased; these several grants of lands to be laid and bounded unto them by the said Mr Thomas, Capt. Church and William Paybody.^[10]

Saconnett was the area of Massachusetts south of Plymouth that is today Little Compton, Rhode Island. There appears to be no record of the disposition of this land in the land records of Plymouth Colony, Plymouth County, or Bristol County (Little Compton land records begin in 1742). Certainly the court order was enforced since Thomas Hinckley appealed to the General Court of Massachusetts on 3 June 1692 for his 200 acres,^[11] also granted on 1 June 1680.

The wording of the first court record strongly implies that William Reynolds was dead by July 1679, leaving surviving children. This is in accord with what is known of William Reynolds of Arundel, Maine, who on 12 February 1674, with his wife Alice, deeded his land to his son John Reynolds for life support, certifying that five shillings would be paid to his son Job Reynolds and ten shillings to his son William.^[12] This deed was filed on 18 November 1679, probably indicating the death of the elder William.

It should be noted that another William Reynolds, not the same man, signed the Providence Compact by mark on 20 August 1637.^[13] A James Rennell was at Plymouth as early as August 1643,^[14] and may be the James Reynolds who settled at Kings Town, Rhode Island.^[15] Whether William Reynolds of Providence and James Reynolds of Kings Town were father and son has not been established.^[16]

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¹⁰ Jeremy Dupertuis Bangs, *Indian Deeds: Land Transactions in Plymouth Colony, 1620–1691* (Boston: NEHGS, 2002), 521, citing *Records of New Plymouth* [note 2], 6:43–44.

¹¹ *The Acts and Resolves, Public and Private of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, Volume VII, being Volume II of the Appendix, containing Resolves, etc. 1692–1702* (Boston: Wright & Potter, 1892), 75, 164, 174, 185, 203, 245, and 274, which cite to seven different resolves starting in 1695/6, chapter 2, to its ultimate resolution on 14 March 1700/1, chapter 86, when Hinckley was paid 125 pounds to relinquish his claim on the 200 acres. William “Reinolds” was mentioned in the first resolve dated 28 November 1695.

¹² *York Deeds*, 18 vols. in 19 (Portland, Maine: Maine Historical Society et al., 1887–1910), 3:57.

¹³ John Osborne Austin, *The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, rev.ed. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969), 362; Stephen F. Peckham, “Richard Scott and His Wife, Catharine Marbury, and Some of Their Descendants,” *Register* 60 (1906):168–75, at 169.

¹⁴ *Records of New Plymouth* [note 2], 8:188.

¹⁵ Carl Boyer 3rd, *Ancestral Lines*, 3rd ed. (Santa Clarita, Calif.: the author, 1998), 498–501.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*; cf. Austin, *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island* [note 13], 362.

THE IDENTITY OF PHILLIPA, SECOND WIFE OF
NICHOLAS WEST OF DRAYTON, SOMERSET,
AND GRANDMOTHER OF JOAN (WEST) WHITE
OF LANCASTER, MASSACHUSETTS

Patricia A. Metsch

Nicholas West of Burton in Drayton, Somerset, England, was the father of Richard West,^[1] who in turn was the father of New England immigrant Joan (West) White, wife of John¹ White, an early settler of Lancaster, Massachusetts.^[2]

Richard West married his stepsister, Magdalin^[3] or Maudlin “Staple alias Cooke” (see below), daughter of his father’s second wife Phillipa.^[4] Ascertaining Phillipa’s identity as well as that of Maudlin’s father is therefore germane to extending the ancestry of the numerous descendents of John and Joan (West) White.

The name of Nicholas West’s second wife is given as “Mrs. Phillip(a) Staple” in the 1913 White genealogy.^[5] The Drayton marriages, published in 1901, showed Nicholas West’s bride’s name as “Phillipe Pache.”^[6] Some family historians have assumed this surname to be “Patch.”^[7]

The original Drayton parish register for the earliest records is in fair condition and is generally readable, although a number of pages are extremely faint. The first paper register, where baptisms, burials, and marriages were recorded in chronological order, was apparently recopied at some later date onto parchment. However, some entries were not transferred and in other places there are discrepancies between the dates for events recorded in the original register and the copy (e.g., one record below is dated 6 August 1581 or 6 August 1582). Both registers have been bound together.^[8]

¹ Parish Registers of Drayton, Somerset, 1558–1901 [FHL 1,526,604], “Richard West the sonne of Nicolas West was chrystend ye vj daye of February [1578].”

² Almira Larkin White, *Ancestry of John Barber White and His Descendants* (Kansas City, Mo.: John Barber White, 1913), 49–50.

³ Called “Magdalin” in the abstract of her mother’s will (*ibid.*, 51). The name “Magdalin” was often written and pronounced “Madeline” or “Maudlin.”

⁴ White, *Ancestry of John Barber White* [note 2], 50.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ W.P.W. Phillimore and D. M. Ross, ed., “Marriages at Drayton, 1577–1812,” *Somerset Parish Registers: Marriages. Volume III* (London: Phillimore, 1901), 101–19, at 103. This work has been reproduced and published online as part of the “Somerset, England: Parish and Probate Records” database by *Ancestry.com*, and as “Somerset Marriage Index” (transcribed by Barbara Andersen) found online at West Country [England] Genealogy (*westcountrygenealogy.com*).

⁷ See entries in *FamilySearch.org*.

⁸ Phillimore and Ross, “Marriages at Drayton, 1577–1812” [note 6], 101.

When a microfilmed copy of these registers was consulted, it became clear that “Pache” was a misinterpretation of the archaic script and in particular the peculiar style of the lower-case “p” made by the writer.

The following image taken from the microfilmed parish register reads (bracketed material added): “Nicholas West was maryed [to] Phillipe Staple ye xxiiij [23] of S[ep]tember [1597].” Compare the “st” of “West” to the beginning of Phillipe’s surname. Next compare the beginning of her surname to the capital “P” of her forename. Finally, compare the lower-case “p” of her forename to the third letter of her surname. Note that the writer made the lower-case “p” with an extremely short tail.

Phillipa West’s will, dated 2 November 1612, proved 28 July 1620,^[9] mentions her children: “my son Edmond Staple;” “my daughter Winifred;” “my daughter Magdalin West;” “John Staple” (presumably her son although not specifically identified as such); “my son William Staple,” and “my daughter Thamsine.” From this evidence it is clear that Phillipa had been previously married to a Mr. Staple, by whom she had several children.

Further examination of the microfilmed Drayton parish register revealed the following marriage record (see image below): “John Staple and Philippe H[aw]ker was maryd xj [11] of Sept[ember, 1564].”

When this entry is compared to the entry for the marriage of Nicholas West to Phillipa in 1597, given above, it is obvious that John’s surname in 1564 is the same surname — written by the same hand — as Phillipa’s in 1597. Phillimore incorrectly listed the 1564 groom’s name as “John Palle.”^[10]

⁹ White, *Ancestry of John Barber White* [note 2], 51.

¹⁰ Phillimore and Ross, “Marriages at Drayton, 1577–1812” [note 6], 102. Again the transcriber misinterpreted the long-tailed “S” attached to the “t” for a “P” and the lower-case “p” with its short tail for an “l.”

There are a number of additional entries in Drayton for the Staple family (note the inconsistency of dates).^[11]

Cycely Staple, baptized 30 April 156[?]

Richard Staple, baptized 22 August 1564

Edmund Staple, baptized 22 January 1567 or 1568

James Staple, buried 21 June 1571

Thomas Staple, baptized 10 August 1571

John Staple, son of John Staple, baptized 13 October 1574

John Cowke alias Staple, buried 24 July 1575

John Staple alias Cooke the younger, buried 24 July 1575

Wynifryd Staple, daughter of John Staple, baptized 13 June 1578

Wynfryd Staple als Cooke, daughter of John Cooke als Staple, baptized 5 September 1579

John Staple, son of John Staple, baptized 28 March 1580 or 1582

William Staple, son of John Staple, buried 24 August 1580

William Staple, son of John Staple, baptized 6 August 1581 or 1582

“Richard West and Maudelin Staple alias Cooke weare married the xix [19th] daye of November [1601]”^[12]

Of these, the most significant is the second entry for Winifred Staple’s baptism which reads: “Wynfryd Staple als Cooke the daughter of John Cooke als Staple was chrystened vth [5th] daye of September [1579].” This is almost certainly the same Winifred mentioned in the will of Nicholas West’s widow Phillipa. This record also clearly shows that the surnames Staple and Cooke were both used by John, who was apparently the father of Phillipa’s children.

There were a number of reasons for aliases, but in the case of John Staple als Cooke (who also appeared as John Cooke als Staple), the reason for the alias is unclear. It is possible he was the son of an earlier John Staple of Drayton, whose will was proved in 1549 in the Court of the Archdeaconry of Taunton.^[13] In any event, he presumably was the John “Cock” mentioned in the will of Thomas

¹¹ These entries do not necessarily occur chronologically within the register; the first of these records found is the baptism of “Wynfryd Staple als Cooke” dated 1579.

¹² Phillimore and Ross, “Marriages at Drayton, 1577–1812” [note 6], 104, shows the bride’s name as “Mardolin Nashe alias Cooke.” This must be a transcription error, as the script is plain in the original, although “Cooke” slightly runs into the binding.

¹³ Edward Alexander Fry, ed., *Calendar of Wills and Administrations in the Court of the Archdeaconry of Taunton* (London: British Record Society, 1912), 72. Neither this will nor any of the wills mentioned in this article as proved in Archdeaconry Courts are listed as extant in Sir Mervyn Medlycott, *Somerset Wills Index: Printed & Manuscript Copies* (Weston-super-Mare, Somerset: Harry Galloway Publishing, 1993). Most Somerset wills deposited at Exeter were destroyed by German bombing during World War II.

Hawker, yeoman, of Drayton, Somerset, dated 20 February 1588, proved 30 April 1589 in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury,^[14] leaving legacies to (among others) “my oldest brothers children viz. Hughe Hawker, George Hawker and Phillipp Cock late the wife of John Cock.”

Genealogical Summary

PHILLIPA HAWKER was born say 1540, perhaps in or near Drayton, Somerset. As Phillipa West, she was buried at Drayton 8 May 1620. She married first at Drayton 11 September 1564, **JOHN STAPLE**, also known as John Staple alias Cooke, John Cooke, and John Cooke alias Staple. He died between 1581 (birth of son William) and 20 February 1588 when Phillipa was called “late the wife of John Cock deceased” in the will of her uncle Thomas Hawker. As “Phillipe Staple” she married second at Drayton 23 September 1597, **NICHOLAS WEST**. He had been married previously to Ann _____, buried at Drayton 5 June 1595. She was the mother of all his children. Nicholas West was buried at Drayton 21 October 1601.^[15] Phillipa left a will dated 2 November 1612, proved 28 July 1620, mentioning (in this order) son Edmund Staple; daughter Winifred; daughter Magdalin West; Joan West, daughter of Magdalin West; John Staple [presumably also a son]; son William Staple; George Staple, son of William Staple; daughter Thamsine’s child. Daughter Thamsine was to be residuary legatee and executrix.

Children of John and Phillipa (Hawker) Staple; all events, unless otherwise noted, were recorded at Drayton:^[16]

- i. (possibly) CICELY STAPLE, bp. 30 April 156[?].
- ii. (probably) RICHARD STAPLE, bp. 22 Aug. 1564. Probably he was the “Richard Staple alias Cooke” of “Draiton” whose will was proved in 1609,^[17] thus predeceasing his mother.
- iii. EDMUND STAPLE, bp. 22 Jan. 1567 or 1568; d. after 2 Nov. 1612, the date of his mother’s will.
- iv. (possibly) JAMES STAPLE, bur. 21 June 1571.
- v. (possibly) THOMAS STAPLE, bp. 10 Aug. 1571.
- vi. JOHN STAPLE, bp. 13 Oct. 1574 as son of John Staple; bur. 24 July 1575 (as “John Cowke alias Staple” or “John Staple alias Cooke the younger”).
- vii. WINIFRED STAPLE, bp. 13 June 1578 (as daughter of John Staple) or 5 Sept. 1579 (as “Wynfryd Staple als Cooke, the daughter of John Cooke als Staple”); d. after 2 Nov. 1612, the date of her mother’s will. She probably was the

¹⁴ Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 41 Leicester; PROB 11/73, at The National Archives. Since Thomas Hawker’s will mentions wife Alice, he probably was the Thomas Hawker who married Alyce Hambridge at Drayton on 6 October 1562.

¹⁵ White, *Ancestry of John Barber White* [note 2], 50.

¹⁶ There appears to have been only one Staple couple having children baptized or buried at Drayton 1558–1582, namely, John and Phillipa (Hawker) Staple; therefore, all these children are shown as potentially theirs.

¹⁷ Fry, *Calendar of the Archdeaconry of Taunton* [note 13], 371.

“Winifred Staple alias Cooke” of Curry Rivell, Somerset, whose will was proved in 1622.^[18]

- viii. MAGDALINE/MAUDLIN STAPLE, born say 1580;^[19] bur. 23 Aug. 1641; m. 19 Nov. 1601 (as Maudelin Staple alias Cooke), her stepbrother RICHARD WEST, bp. 6 Feb. 1578[/9?], d. between 10 March 1642/3 (date of will) and 11 April 1643 (date of probate), son of Nicholas and Ann (____) West. Richard and Magdaline/Maudlin (Staple alias Cooke) West were the parents of *Joan West* (mentioned in the 1612 will of her grandmother Phillipa), bp. 16 April 1606; m. 28 May 1627 *John White*. John¹ and Joan (West) White settled at Salem, Mass., in 1639, subsequently moving to Wenham and then Lancaster, Mass.^[20]
- ix. JOHN STAPLE, bp. 28 March 1580 or 1582 (as son of John Staple). Presumably he was the John Staple mentioned in Phillipa West's 1612 will.
- x. WILLIAM STAPLE, bur. 24 Aug. 1580 (as son of John Staple).
- xi. WILLIAM STAPLE, bp. 6 Aug. 1581 or 1582 (as son of John Staple); d. after 2 Nov. 1612, the date of his mother's will.
- xii. THOMASINE STAPLE, b. say 1584. She was named as residuary legatee and executrix in her mother's 1612 will. Her child was also mentioned, and the wording of the will suggests the child was not yet born.

Patricia A. Metsch of Pensacola, Florida, has been researching her mother's ancestry for the past ten years and is a descendant of Phillipa Hawker. She may be contacted at pmetsch@cox.net.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ It would appear that in her 1612 will, Phillipa (Hawker) (Staple alias Cooke) West mentioned her children in order of birth. Magdalin/Maudlin was mentioned after Winifred and before John, so 1580 as an estimated year of birth seems reasonable.

²⁰ White, *Ancestry of John Barber White* [note 2], 50.

ENGLISH ORIGINS OF LAWRENCE¹ LEACH OF SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

Robert F. Henderson and James R. Henderson

As of 1995 the origins of Lawrence Leach of Salem and his wife Elizabeth were unknown, according to *The Great Migration Begins*.^[1] However, entries in the parish registers of Hurst and Sonning, Berkshire,^[2] match their family well enough to be assured that they came from that area.^[3]

Besides the entries incorporated below, there were two deaths at Hurst and a marriage at Sonning. A John Leach (perhaps the brother of Lawrence who also came to Salem — without his wife)^[4] married at Sonning 9 October 1623, Margaret Webb. She may be the Margaret Leach, widow, who was buried on 23 August 1651 at Hurst. Another widow, Elizabeth Leach, was buried there on 16 February 1626/7. The latter was certainly not Lawrence's wife Elizabeth as she came to New England with him.

¹ Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620–1633*, 3 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1995), 2:1161–64 at 1161.

² Parish registers of Hurst, Berkshire [FHL 0,088,294]; bishop's transcripts of Hurst [FHL 1,279,460 Item 23]; parish registers of Sonning, Berkshire [FHL 1,040,678]. Registers for both parishes have been transcribed and indexed: for Hurst at history.hvs.org.uk/Hurst/Parish-Reg-index.htm; for Sonning as "Parish Registers of Sonning, Berkshire and Oxfordshire, Baptisms, 1592–1836," on *South Oxfordshire Area, Volume 1*, CD-ROM (Oxford: Oxfordshire Family History Society, 2003). The parish of Sonning was in both Berkshire and Oxfordshire.

³ The Court of the Dean of Salisbury had probate jurisdiction over Hurst and Sonning. The Wiltshire and Swindon Archive Catalogue was reviewed (history.wiltshire.gov.uk/heritage), and the only probate for the surname Leach/Leech in Berkshire parishes recorded between 1570 and 1670 was in the parish of Wokingham (adjacent to Hurst). There were three wills and one administration — for Simeon Leach 1592, Thomas Leach 1597, Simon Leach 1629, and Susan Leach 1633. None of them contained any reference to Lawrence Leach or his children or his brother John. The parish registers for Wokingham do not begin until 1674.

The index to the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline) showed no wills that fit these parameters. The Court of the Archdeacon of Berkshire had probate jurisdiction over most Berkshire parishes adjacent to Hurst and Sonning, and the Court of the Archdeacon of Oxford had probate jurisdiction over all Oxfordshire parishes adjacent to Sonning. The published indexes to probate in these two Archdeaconry Courts show only one Leach probate for the relevant time period, namely the 1628 will of Iddithe [Edith?] Leach of South Stoke, Oxfordshire, a parish near (but not adjacent to) Sonning. However, this will has not been reviewed as it is not available at the Family History Library.

All the probate indexes and probate mentioned in this article were reviewed at the Family History Library by Clifford L. Stott, CG, AG, FASG.

⁴ Anderson, *Great Migration Begins* [note 1], 2:1163; *Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Massachusetts*, 9 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1911–1975), 1:159.

LAWRENCE¹ LEACH was born about 1577, based on his stated age when he made his will (see below). He married at Hurst, Berkshire, on 2 February 1605/6, **ELIZABETH MILEHAM**.^[5] The name Mileham, Millam, and Milam occurs frequently in the Hurst registers, but no baptism for an Elizabeth appears there in the right time period. Nevertheless, Elizabeth (Mileham) Leach was probably the daughter of John “Mylam” of Hurst, plowmaker, who left a will dated 12 April 1604 (no evidence of probate),^[6] mentioning wife Elizabeth (to be executrix), daughter Elizabeth, son Andrew, daughter Agnes (a minor), and daughter Alice (a minor). Overseers were to be “well beloved neighbors” John Coles and Thomas Johnson.

Lawrence and Elizabeth (Mileham) Leach immigrated to Massachusetts in 1629 or 1630 and settled at Salem. He left a nuncupative will, proved 25 June 1662, as “Laurence Leach aged 85 years or thereabouts.” His widow Elizabeth died after 12 April 1671.^[7]

Children of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Mileham) Leach:^[8]

- i. AGNES LEACH, bp. Hurst 11 Dec. 1608.
- ii. ?CLEMENT LEACH had a daughter Frances bp. Sonning 25 Nov. 1635. Savage says that Lawrence had a son Clement who lived in England.^[9]
- iii. ROBERT LEACH, bp. Hurst 6 March 1613/4; d. Manchester, Mass., before June 1674; m. ALICE _____ who m. (2) Gloucester, Mass., 29 May 1676 Robert¹

⁵ This marriage is in the IGI (International Genealogical Index), extracted from the parish registers of Hurst [see note 1].

⁶ The will was recorded in the Court of the Dean of Salisbury. Two copies of the will are in the Wiltshire and Swindon Archive (P5/8Reg/13, and P5/1604/31), and may be viewed online at history.wiltshire.gov.uk/heritage.

⁷ Anderson, *Great Migration Begins* [note 1], 2:1161–63.

⁸ Ibid., 2:1162–63. Robert, John, and Richard Leach gave their ages at various times before the Essex County court, and all ages given are generally in agreement with their baptismal dates (Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *Ages from Court Records, 1636–1700: Volume 1, Essex, Middlesex, and Suffolk Counties, Massachusetts* [Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2003], 127).

No evidence has been found of a relationship to Samuel Leach, aged about 39 in June 1672, who died intestate by November 1672, leaving a wife Hanna (*Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 4], 5:67, 119, 211; 6:57). He evidently had been a resident of Marblehead, Massachusetts, 1669–1672 (Essex Society of Genealogists, *Essex County Deeds, 1639–1678* [Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 2003], *passim*). The marriage of this couple is not in Clarence Almon Torrey, *New England Marriages Prior to 1700*, CD-ROM (Boston: NEHGS, 2001). The unreliable Leach genealogy, F. Phelps Leach, *Lawrence Leach of Salem, Massachusetts, and Some of His Descendants*, 3 vols. (East Highgate, Vt.: the author, 1924–26), does not mention this Samuel Leach.

⁹ James Savage, *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, 4 vols. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1860–62; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1965), 2:67.

- Elwell.^[10] Presumably Robert Leach was one of the two sons of Lawrence Leach who were granted land in Salem in 1639.^[11]
- iv. HENRY LEACH, bp. Sonning 11 June 1615.
 - v. JOHN LEACH, bp. Sonning 29 Sept. 1616; d. after 26 Jan. 1684/5.^[12] Presumably he was one of the two sons of Lawrence Leach who were granted land in Salem in 1639.^[13] This John Leach m. SARAH CONANT, b. say 1623, daughter of Roger¹ and Sarah (Horton) Conant.^[14] They had children baptized at Salem from 1648 on.^[15]
 - vi. RICHARD LEACH, bp. Sonning 7 Feb. 1618/9; d. after 4 Feb. 1684/5.^[16] m. ca. 1645 SARAH (FULLER?), daughter of widow Anne Fuller.^[17]
 - vii. MARGARET LEACH (twin), bp. Sonning 15 July 1621.
 - viii. RACHEL LEACH (twin), bp. Sonning 15 July 1621; d. after 5 March 1682/3; m. (1) ca. 1641 JOHN¹ SIBLEY; m. (2) 1661–70 THOMAS¹ GOLDTHWAITE.^[18]

Neither Robert F. Henderson nor his son, James R. Henderson, is descended from Lawrence Leach. They came across the Leach entries in the Hurst and Sonning parish registers while searching for the English origins of their ancestor John Lovejoy (1622–1690) of Andover, Massachusetts.

¹⁰ Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume II, C–F* (Boston: NEHGS, 2001), 429.

¹¹ Anderson, *Great Migration Begins* [note 1], 2:1162.

¹² *Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 4], 9:439–40 (John Leach aged about 69).

¹³ Anderson, *Great Migration Begins* [note 1], 2:1162–63.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 1:453–54; Frederick Odell Conant, *A History and Genealogy of the Conant Family in England and America* (Portland, Maine: privately printed, 1887), 135–36. Roger Conant's will, dated 1 March 1677/8, mentions daughter Sarah Leach, her son John, and her four daughters, one of whom probably was the Mary Leach mentioned later in the will (Anderson, *Great Migration Begins* [note 1], 1:452–53).

¹⁵ In 1648 two women named Sarah Leach were received into the First Church in Salem, and each had a son John baptized weeks later, the only parent being shown as "Sister Leach" (Richard D. Pierce, *The Records of the First Church in Salem, Massachusetts, 1629–1736* [Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1974], 13, 22). And "Sister Leach" was also shown as the parent of children baptized in 1651, 1653, 1654 (Mary), 1656, 1665, and 1668 (*ibid.*, 23, 24, 26, 28). Fortunately, either John or Richard Leach was shown as the father of children baptized in 1652, 1660, 1662, and 1669 (*ibid.*, 23, 25, 26, 28), which strongly suggests the two Sarah Leaches in 1648 were Sarah (Conant) Leach and Sarah (Fuller?) Leach.

The father John Leach could not have been John Leach Sr. (brother of Lawrence¹ Leach), who was questioned by the Court in February 1648/9 for living apart from his wife in England (*Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 4], 1:159). John Leach Sr. made an oral will in 1658 making John Leach, son of Richard Leach, his sole heir (Anderson, *Great Migration Begins* [note 1], 2:1163).

¹⁶ *Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 4], 9:438 (Capt. Richard Leach aged about 67).

¹⁷ Anderson, *Great Migration Begins* [note 1], 2:1163.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 2:785, 1163; Helen Schatvet Ullmann, *Some Descendants of John Sibley of Salem, Massachusetts* (Boston: Newbury Street Press, 2006), 1.

IDENTIFYING MERCY, WIFE OF THOMAS⁴ HINCKLEY
OF HARWICH, MASSACHUSETTS, AS
MERCY (BANGS) (HINCKLEY) COLE

Glade Ian Nelson

Unknown maiden names of married women in the colonial period are one of the great challenges of American genealogy. One technique for solving this problem is to develop an account of the husband's siblings, and then review the families of the siblings' spouses for a possible wife. Often there were multiple marriages between the children of two couples.

Thomas⁴ Hinckley (*Samuel*³, *Thomas*², *Samuel*¹) of Harwich, Massachusetts (1681–1710), died before he was thirty, leaving a widow Mercy and two infant sons. Mercy appeared as a widow in a few Massachusetts records, none of which provided direct evidence of her maiden name.

As will be seen below, two of the siblings of Thomas⁴ Hinckley married children of Jonathan and Mary (Mayo) Bangs of Eastham, Massachusetts. This couple also had a daughter Mercy Bangs, born in 1682, not otherwise accounted for. Further research and analysis determined that she married first Thomas⁴ Hinckley and second Joseph Cole.

Samuel¹ Hinckley, from Tenterden, Kent, arrived in New England in 1635 on the *Hercules* with his family.^[1] His eldest son, **Thomas² Hinckley**, was the sixth and last Governor of Plymouth Colony from 1680 to 1686, and again 1689 to 1692. Thomas² Hinckley's eldest son was **Samuel³ Hinckley** whose eldest son was **Thomas⁴ Hinckley**.

1. SAMUEL³ HINCKLEY (*Thomas*², *Samuel*¹) was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, 14 February 1652/3,^[2] and was baptized there 20 February 1652/3.^[3] He died at Barnstable 19 March 1696/7 age 44.^[4] He married at Barnstable 13

¹ Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume III, G–H* (Boston: NEHGS, 2003), 331–35. There are several articles and a few books about various branches of the Hinckley family in New England, most of which are quite inadequate. A useful account is Josiah W. Hinckley, “Hinckley Manuscript,” in R. Stanton Avery Special Collections, NEHGS [FHL 0,985,602]. Marlene Alma Hinckley Groves, *Hinckleys of Maine: The Ancestry and Descendants of Samuel Hinckley of Brunswick, Maine* (Camden, Maine: Penobscot Press, 1993), is one of the better works on the early Hinckleys of New England.

² Barnstable Town Records, 1:377 [FHL 0,947,061 Item 2]; George Ernest Bowman, “Barnstable, Mass., Vital Records,” *Mayflower Descendant* 2 (1900):212–15 et seq., including 6 (1904):98.

³ Amos Otis, “Scituate and Barnstable Church Records,” *Register* 9 (1855):279–87 et seq., at 284.

⁴ Barnstable Town Records [note 2], 1:378; Bowman, “Barnstable Vital Records” [note 2], *Mayflower Descendant* 6:98. The date of his will and the date of probate (see below) show the year was 1696/7.

November 1676, **SARAH POPE**, born about 1656, daughter of Thomas¹ and Sarah (Jenny) Pope.^[5]

Samuel³ Hinckley lived at West Barnstable, on land known as the “Timber Lands,” that his father gave him.^[6] Samuel’s will, dated 12 March 1696/7, proved 13 April 1697,^[7] left one half of the goods and land to his widow, and one half to eldest son Thomas [then only 16 years old]. He also mentioned “all my children,” although naming only the eldest son.

Samuel’s widow remarried at Barnstable 17 August 1698, Thomas Huckins, a widower.^[8] Shortly thereafter Thomas and Sarah (Pope) (Hinckley) Huckins moved to Harwich, Massachusetts, with their respective children.^[9] The will of Sarah Huckens, widow of Harwich, dated 5 January 1726/7, proved 5 July 1727,^[10] mentioned “my three daughters Mary Bangs, Mercy Crosby, and Hannah Paine,” “heirs of my son Thomas Hinkley, deceased,” and sons Samuel Hinckley, “Shobal” Hinckley, Job Hinckley, Josiah Hinckley, and Elnathan Hinckley. Her will also mentioned three granddaughters, Sarah Paine, Mary Bangs, and Sarah Bangs. Her son-in-law Joseph Paine was to be executor.^[11]

Children of Samuel and Sarah (Pope) Hinckley, all born at Barnstable:^[12]

- i. MARY⁴ HINCKLEY, b. 22 July 1678; d. probably Harwich 7 March 1741.^[13] m. Harwich 13 Jan. 1704 SAMUEL BANGS,^[14] b. Eastham, Mass., 12 July 1680, d. Harwich 11 June 1750, son of Capt. Jonathan and Mary (Mayo) Bangs. Two of Samuel Bangs’s sisters married two of Mary’s brothers: Mercy Bangs married Thomas Hinckley and Lydia Bangs married Shubael Hinckley.^[15]
- ii. MEHITABLE HINCKLEY, b. 28 Dec. 1679; d. unm. Harwich 30 April 1718.^[16]
- 2 iii. THOMAS HINCKLEY, b. 19 March 1680/1; m. MERCY BANGS.

⁵ Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620–1633*. 3 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1995), 3:1496–99 (Pope).

⁶ Amos Otis, *Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families*. 2 vols. (Barnstable, Mass.: F. B. & F. P. Goss, Publishers and Printers, 1890; reprinted Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1979), 2:38–40.

⁷ Barnstable County Probate, 2:41 [FHL 0,904,598 Item 2].

⁸ Barnstable Town Records [note 2], 1:386.

⁹ Josiah Paine, “Genealogical Notes of Harwich Families,” in R. Stanton Avery Special Collections, NEHGS (SG PA1 11 222).

¹⁰ Barnstable County Probate, 4:385 [FHL 0,904,599 Item 1].

¹¹ Joseph Paine’s wife was Hannah (Huckins) Paine, Sarah’s daughter by her second marriage (John D. Austin, *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations . . . Vol. 6 Family: Stephen Hopkins*, 3rd ed. [Plymouth, Mass.: General Society of Mayflower Descendants, 2001], 196).

¹² Barnstable Town Records [note 2], 1:378; Bowman, “Barnstable Vital Records” [note 2], *Mayflower Descendant* 6:98.

¹³ Paine, “Harwich Families” [note 9], 474. Paine gives only date of death, not place, and no record of this death is found in Louise H. Kelley and Dorothy Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich, Massachusetts, 1694–1850* (Harwich, Mass.: Harwich Historical Society, 1982).

¹⁴ Otis, *Barnstable Families* [note 6], 2:39. Otis calls her “Mercy” but she was really Mary. This marriage is not found in Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13].

¹⁵ The Bangs family will be treated in Part 2 of this article.

¹⁶ Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13], 19.

- iv. SETH HINCKLEY, b. 16 April 1683. Letters of administration were granted 5 Aug. 1711, to Samuel Hinckley of Harwich, on the estate of his brother Seth Hinckley, late of Barnstable.^[17] Seth's heirs as of 1 Aug. 1711 were his brothers Job, Shubael, Josiah, and Elnathan; sisters Mary Bangs, Mehitable Hinckley, and Mercy Crosby; and the two children of another brother Thomas Hinckley, deceased.^[18]
- v. SAMUEL HINCKLEY, b. 24 Sep. 1684; d. Brunswick, Maine, in Jan. 1760;^[19] m. ca. 1706 MARY FREEMAN, daughter of Edmund and Sarah (Mayo) Freeman.^[20] They were dismissed from Harwich Church to Truro, Mass., about April 1719 and later moved to Maine.^[21]
- vi. ELNATHAN HINCKLEY, b. 8 Sept. [1686],^[22] d. by 29 Dec. 1698 when another Elnathan was born.
- vii. JOB HINCKLEY, b. 16 Feb. 1687/8; d. Brookfield, Mass., 4 July 1753;^[23] m. Newbury, Mass., 9 Dec. 1723 SARAH TUFTS,^[24] b. Medford, Mass., 13 May 1702, daughter of Capt. Peter and Mercy/Mary (Cotton) Tufts.^[25] Job's will, dated 16 Jan. 1753, was proved 22 Aug. 1753.^[26]
- viii. SHUBAEL HINCKLEY, b. 1 May 1690; d. after 23 Nov. 1766, probably at Truro;^[27] m. (1) Eastham 17 April 1712 LYDIA BANGS,^[28] b. Eastham 2 Oct. 1689, d. Harwich 18 May 1715,^[29] daughter of Capt. Jonathan and Mary (Mayo) Bangs. Two of Lydia Bangs's siblings married two of Shubael's siblings: Samuel Bangs married Mary Hinckley and Mercy Bangs married Thomas Hinckley^[30] Shubael m. (2) Harwich 7 Oct. 1718 MARY SNOW,^[31] b. Harwich 16 May

¹⁷ Barnstable County Probate, 3:96 [FHL 0,904,598 Item 3].

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Groves, *Hinckleys of Maine* [note 1], 17–18.

²⁰ Barbara Lambert Merrick, *Mayflower Families in Progress: William Brewster of the Mayflower and the Fifth Generation of Descendants of his Daughter, Patience* (Plymouth, Mass.: General Society of Mayflower Descendants, 2001), 66–67.

²¹ Frances E. Blake, *Edgecombe, Yates & Allied Lines* (Kalamazoo, Mich.: Edgecombe Printer, 1968), 130–31; Groves, *Hinckleys of Maine* [note 1], 17–18.

²² The year was not given in the record.

²³ *Vital Records of Brookfield, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Worcester, Mass.: F. P. Rice, 1909), 500.

²⁴ *Vital Records of Newbury, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 2 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1911), 2:233.

²⁵ Herbert Freeman Adams, *The Compendium of Tufts Kinsmen* (Boston: H. F. Adams, 1975), 6; Larkin T. Tufts and Edward C. Booth, "Tufts Genealogy: Earlier Generations," *Register* 51 (1897):299–305, at 301.

²⁶ Worcester County Probate, 4:202–03 [FHL 0, 856,276].

²⁷ George Ernest Bowman, "Truro, Mass., Church Records," *Mayflower Descendant* 9 (1907):53–58 et seq., including 27 (1925):73. On this date Shubael signed a petition dealing with sanctions against other church members.

²⁸ George Ernest Bowman, "Eastham and Orleans, Mass., Vital Records," *Mayflower Descendant* 3 (1901):178–81 et seq., including 6 (1904):20.

²⁹ Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13], 18.

³⁰ The Bangs family will be treated in Part 2 of this article.

³¹ Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13], 25; George Ernest Bowman, "Records of the First Parish in Brewster: Formerly the First Parish in Harwich, Mass.," *Mayflower Descendant* 4 (1902): 242–49 et seq., including 7 (1905):196.

- 1696, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Sears) Snow.^[32] Shubael Hinckly and Mary, his wife, were admitted to the Truro Church 18 Feb. 1727/8, and he was named to church committees 3 July 1754 and 11 Nov. 1757.^[33] Shubael may have m. (3) Elizabeth Whitford.^[34]
- ix. MERCY HINCKLEY, b. 11 Jan. 1692/3; d. Harwich 3 Sept. 1735,^[35] m. Harwich 26 April 1711 WILLIAM CROSBY,^[36] b. Harwich in March 1672/3, son of Thomas and Sarah (____) Crosby.^[37] William Crosby's will was dated 12 Feb. 1753 with letters testamentary issued 3 July 1755.^[38]
- x. JOSIAH HINCKLEY, b. 24 Jan. 1694/5; m. Truro 2 March 1719/20 LYDIA PAINE,^[39] b. Eastham 4 Dec. 1700, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Shaw) Paine.^[40] Josiah was baptized as an adult at Truro 15 Jan. 1726/7, and he and his wife Lydia were made members the same day.^[41]
- xi. ELNATHAN HINCKLEY, b. 29 Dec. 1698. The Barnstable records clearly state Elnathan was born 29 Dec. 1698, and his father died 19 March 1697.^[42] If the date of birth is correct, Elnathan was not the son of Samuel Hinckley. Amos Otis casts aspersions on the character of the mother Sarah (Pope) Hinckley, saying her behavior "is what mothers do not often do," and that she "deserted her family."^[43] The latter is not likely to have been accurate because most of her children lived in Harwich, as did she and her second husband. The first part may have been speculation on Otis's part and he provides no documentation. Josiah Paine's manuscript of the Hinckley family tries to adjust the birth record by stating Elnathan was born "Dec. 29, 1695/6 or 97."^[44] To add to the uncertainty, the Barnstable listing of Samuel's children states "his son" or "his daughter" before each child except Elnathan. He d. after 5 Jan. 1726/7 when he was mentioned in his mother's will.

2. THOMAS⁴ HINCKLEY (*Samuel³, Thomas², Samuel¹*) was born at Barnstable 19 March 1680/1,^[45] son of Samuel and Sarah (Pope) Hinckley. He died before 4 October 1710 (probably at Harwich) when letters of administration were granted on his estate (see below). He married about 1705 **MERCY BANGS**, born at

³² Austin, *Stephen Hopkins* [note 11], 145–46.

³³ Bowman, "Truro Church Records" [note 27], *Mayflower Descendant* 9:245; 26:120; 27:13.

³⁴ Groves, *Hinckleys of Maine* [note 1], 17.

³⁵ Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13], 54.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, 11.

³⁷ Maclean W. McLean, "The Descendants of Thomas Crosby," *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 71 (1940):232–40 at 235, 238–39.

³⁸ Barnstable County Probate, 9:222 [FHL 0,904,602 Item 1].

³⁹ George Ernest Bowman, *Vital Records of the Town of Truro, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Boston: Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, 1933), 38.

⁴⁰ Austin, *Stephen Hopkins* [note 11], 39–40, 169.

⁴¹ Bowman, "Truro Church Records" [note 27], *Mayflower Descendant* 9:177.

⁴² Barnstable Town Records [note 2], 1:378; Bowman, "Barnstable Vital Records" [note 2], *Mayflower Descendant* 6:98. See note 4.

⁴³ Otis, *Barnstable Families* [note 6], 2:40.

⁴⁴ Paine, "Harwich Families" [note 9], 474.

⁴⁵ Barnstable Town Records [note 2], 1:378; Bowman, "Barnstable Vital Records" [note 2], *Mayflower Descendant* 6:98.

Eastham 7 January 1682, daughter of Capt. Jonathan and Mary (Mayo) Bangs. Two of Mercy Bangs's siblings married two of Thomas's siblings: Samuel Bangs married Mary Hinckley and Lydia Bangs married Shubael Hinckley.^[46] Thomas's position as the eldest son of the eldest son of the former governor would likely have placed him in a relatively good social and economic position, but as a result of his early death, there are few records about him.

Thomas⁴ Hinckley was remembered in the 1688 will of his uncle, Thomas Hinckley, Jr., who left him one fourth of his "uplande lying within the common field gate and all the rest of my upland," with "housing thereupon," plus one fourth of "my meadows in Barnstable and Yarmouth."^[47]

The will of Samuel³ Hinckley had the following provision:

I will and bequeath unto my son Thomas Hinckley ye other half of all my sd lands and housing to him and his heirs and assigns forever, provided that he shall confirm ye conveyance of ye lands which I have sold of his unto Samuel Cobb and Henry Cobb which wear given to my sd son by his uncle Thomas Hinckley in his last will and testament and that my sd son Thomas shall have all ye money now due to me from Richard Childs Eliazer Crocker and Jonathan Crocker being part of ye money which I sold his land for.

Unfortunately, an 1827 fire in the Barnstable County Court House destroyed virtually all deeds to that date, leaving no record of what happened to Thomas⁴ Hinckley's inherited property in West Barnstable. Fortunately, an unrecorded 1757 quitclaim deed for land in Truro made by Thomas⁴ Hinckley's sons^[48] suggests that they were heirs of Jonathan Bangs (see Part 2 of this article).

Administration on his estate was granted 4 October 1710 to "Marcey Hinckley of Harwich in sd County widow Relict of Thomas Hinckley late of sd Harwich now deceased."^[49]

The records of the First Parish in Brewster, formerly the First Parish in Harwich, indicate "Tho. Hinckleys Widow admitted and her Sons Joshua and Thomas baptized Apr: 22, 1711."^[50]

Mercy (Bangs) Hinckley married second at Harwich 5 October 1715, Joseph Cole of Eastham,^[51] born there 11 June 1677, son of John and Ruth (Snow) Cole,

⁴⁶ The Bangs family will be treated in Part 2 of in this article.

⁴⁷ Barnstable County Probate, 1:19 [FHL 0,904,958 Item 1].

⁴⁸ "Unrecorded Barnstable County Deeds," *Mayflower Descendant* 8 (1906):155–59 et seq., including 21:133.

⁴⁹ Barnstable County Probate, 3:91 [FHL 0,904,598 Item 3].

⁵⁰ Bowman, "First Parish in Brewster, Formerly Harwich" [note 31], *Mayflower Descendant* 4:248.

⁵¹ Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13], 20. Paine, "Harwich Families" [note 9], 474, and Hinckley, "Hinckley Manuscript" [note 1], 38, both identify the second wife of Joseph Cole as Mercy, widow of Thomas Hinckley. Three erroneous identifications can be easily refuted. First, Mercy, widow of Thomas Hinckley, was not the Mercy Hinckley who married at Harwich 26 April 1711, William Crosby. As shown in the text above, William Crosby's wife was the daughter of Sarah (Pope) (Hinckley) Huckins (whose 1726/7 will mentions daughter Mercy Crosby) and sister of Seth Hinckley (whose 1711 administration

and widower of Elizabeth Cobb. Mercy died by 25 November 1747 when Joseph Cole married third at Eastham, Rebecca (Young) Harding. Joseph and Mercy (Bangs) (Hinckley) Cole had three children born at Eastham 1716–1721: Mercy, Joseph, and Mary Cole.^[52] The elder Joseph Cole left a will dated 25 February 1764, proved 12 March 1766,^[53] mentioning wife Rebecca and his children. Not surprisingly he did not mention his adult Hinckley stepsons nor any member of the Bangs family.

Children of Thomas⁴ and Mercy (Bangs) Hinckley, both born at Harwich:^[54]

3 i. JOSHUA⁵ HINCKLEY, b. 29 March 1707; m. LYDIA SNOW.

4 ii. THOMAS HINCKLEY, b. 11 March 1708/9; m. (1) RUTH MERRICK; (2) LYDIA NICKERSON; (3) HANNAH SEVERANCE.

3. JOSHUA⁵ HINCKLEY (*Thomas⁴, Samuel³, Thomas², Samuel¹*) was born at Harwich 29 March 1707, son of Thomas and Mercy (Bangs) Hinckley. He was baptized at Brewster with his brother Thomas 22 April 1711. He married at Harwich 31 March 1726, **LYDIA SNOW**,^[55] born there 24 July 1707, daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Sears) (Hamlin) Snow.^[56]

Joshua Hinckley's wife was admitted to Brewster Church 3 November 1728, and records of the same church show that on 1 August 1756, "Dismissed from This Chh to y^e Chh in or near oblong under y^e Care of y^e Rev^d Mr. Kniblow, . . . Lydia Hinkley ye wife of Joshua."^[57] The Oblong was a long narrow strip of land in New York along its border with Connecticut.^[58] Many mid-eighteenth century settlers of the Oblong and adjacent Dutchess County were from Cape Cod. Joshua Hinckley was living in the Oblong by 11 November 1757 when he and his brother Thomas Hinckley of Harwich quitclaimed their interest in land in Truro that they had apparently inherited through their mother.^[59]

mentions sister Mercy Crosby). *Second*, Joseph Cole's second wife was not the daughter of Sarah (Pope) (Hinckley) Huckins since Sarah's 1726/7 will mentions daughter Mercy Crosby. *Third*, Joseph Cole's second wife was not Mercy Hinckley, born at Barnstable 9 April 1679, daughter of Samuel and Mary (FitzRandolph) Hinckley. This Samuel Hinckley's intestate estate was divided by agreement among his five sons in 1726/7. The estate papers mention Samuel's widow Mary but no daughters or their heirs (Barnstable County Probate, 4:344–47 [FHL 0,904,599 Item 13]; Zelinda Makepeace Douhan, ed., *The Ancestry of Russell Makepeace of Marion, Massachusetts, 1904–1986* [Boston: Newbury Street Press, 2005], 154–56). No probate has been found in Barnstable County for Samuel's widow.

⁵² Austin, *Stephen Hopkins* [note 11], 79–80; Andrew P. Langlois, "Descendants of John Young of Plymouth and Eastham," *Mayflower Descendant* 54 (2005):97–113 et seq. at 106–07.

⁵³ Barnstable County Probate, 13:195 [FHL 0,904,605].

⁵⁴ Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13], 11.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 38.

⁵⁶ Austin, *Stephen Hopkins* [note 11], 35, 148.

⁵⁷ Bowman, "First Parish in Brewster, Formerly Harwich" [note 31], *Mayflower Descendant* 6:156; 10:134.

⁵⁸ Anita A. Lustenberger, "When Connecticut Became New York: Researching in the Oblong Before 1800," *Connecticut Ancestry* 47:2 (Dec. 2004):169–78.

⁵⁹ See Part 2 of this article.

It appears that at least one of Joshua and Lydia's sons had settled in that area of New York by 1754 since "Joshua Hinckley" was a tenant on Lot 8, Philipse Patent (now Southeast Town, Putnam County), New York in 1754.^[60] And "Josiah Hinckley" was taxed in the Southern Precinct of Dutchess County (now Putnam County) from 1754 to 1758.^[61]

Children of Joshua⁵ and Lydia (Snow) Hinckley; the births of all but the two youngest recorded at Harwich;^[62] all baptisms at Harwich.^[63]

- i. THOMAS⁶ HINCKLEY, b. March 1726/7; bp. 3 Nov. 1728; d. April 1813, Westerlo, Albany Co., N.Y.;^[64] m. Plymouth, Mass., 31 March 1748 ELIZABETH DECOSTER.^[65] He served in the Revolutionary War in the Dutchess Co. Militia.^[66]
- ii. JOSHUA HINCKLEY, b. 15 Aug. 1728; bp. 24 Aug. 1729; m. int. at Harwich 22 July 1749 RUTH SNOW,^[67] perhaps the Ruth Snow b. Eastham 25 May 1724, daughter of Benjamin and Ruth (Eldridge) Snow.^[68]
- iii. JOSIAH HINCKLEY, b. 5 May 1730; bp. 9 May 1731; m. Harwich 4 Oct. 1752 ANNA RYDER.^[69] As "Josia Hinkley," born Cape Cod, age 26, he enlisted in 1758 to serve in the French and Indian War from New York.^[70] He served in the Revolutionary War in the Dutchess Co. Militia,^[71] as well as in the New York State Troops.^[72]

⁶⁰ William S. Pelletreau, *History of Putnam County, New York* (Philadelphia: W. Preston, 1886; reprinted Brewster, N.Y.: Landmarks Preservation Committee, 1975), 419. Paine "Harwich Families" [note 9], 475, indicates that Joshua⁵ Hinckley was the settler in Putnam County rather than his son.

⁶¹ Clifford M. Buck, *Dutchess County, NY Tax Lists 1718-1787* (Rhinebeck, N.Y.: Kinship, 1990), 270.

⁶² Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13], 40.

⁶³ Bowman, "First Parish in Brewster, Formerly Harwich" [note 31], *Mayflower Descendant* 6:156, 215, 217; 7:34, 94, 95, 98, 147; 8:119, 121, 208.

⁶⁴ Vera Norton, *Some Descendants of Samuel Hinckley Who Came to America in 1635 and Some Ancestors of Their Wives* (Lake Worth, Fla.: the author, 1976), 43, 46. Hinckley, "Hinckley Manuscript" [note 1], 114.

⁶⁵ Lee D. Van Antwerp, comp., *Vital Records of Plymouth, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850*, Ruth Wilder Sherman, ed. (Camden, Maine: Picton Press, 1993), 149. Evidence that Elizabeth was the daughter of Anthony Decoster of Plymouth has not been found by this author.

⁶⁶ James A. Roberts, *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State*, 2nd ed. (Albany, N.Y.: Brandow Printing, 1898; reprinted Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1996), 50, 57.

⁶⁷ Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13], 108.

⁶⁸ Austin, *Stephen Hopkins* [note 11], 216.

⁶⁹ Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13], 111, 116.

⁷⁰ *Second Annual Report of the State Historian of the State of New York, 1896* (Albany, N.Y.: Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Co., 1897; reprinted as *New York Colonial Muster Rolls, 1664-1775*, vol. 1 [Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2000], 845); "Muster Rolls of the New York Provincial Troops," *Collections of The New-York Historical Society*, 1891 (New York, 1892), 116-17.

⁷¹ Roberts, *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State* [note 66], 140, 155.

⁷² Berthold Fernow, *New York in the Revolution*, published as vol. 15 of *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York* (Albany, N.Y.: Weed, Parsons & Co.; reprinted Cottonport, La.: Polyanthos, Inc., 1972), 395.

- iv. ELKANAH HINCKLEY, b. 1 July 1732; bp. 29 July 1733. About 1756 he signed the call for Mr. Ebenezer Knibloe to be the preacher for the Western Society of Philippi (now Carmel), Putnam, New York.^[73] He was probably the “Elheny” [Elkeny?] Hinckley on the 1758–1759 tax list for the Southern Precinct of Dutchess Co. (now Putnam Co.).^[74] He served in the Revolutionary War in the Dutchess Co. Militia,^[75] as well as in the New York State Troops as a corporal.^[76]
- v. NATHAN HINCKLEY, b. 1 June 1734; bp. 29 June 1735. He was probably the Nathan Hinckley on the 1774 tax list for the Town of Fredericksburgh, Dutchess Co. (now Putnam Co.).^[77] The Nathan Hinckley who m. Harwich 22 July 1762 Mercy Snow appears to have lived in Boston and died before 1773 when Mercy remarried.^[78]
- vi. LYDIA HINCKLEY,^[79] b. 1 April 1736; bp. 10 April 1737; m. West Philippi, Dutchess Co. (now Carmel, Putnam Co.), 23 March 1758 BARZILLAI KING,^[80] bp. Harwich 10 April 1737, son of Ebenezer and Mercy (Merrick) King.^[81] He served in the Revolutionary War in the Dutchess Co. Militia,^[82] along with four of his Hinckley brothers-in-law.
- vii. RUTH HINCKLEY, b. 2 Feb. 1738; bp. 1 April 1739; m. West Philippi (now Carmel) 23 March 1758 JOSEPH PARIS[H].^[83]
- viii. ISAAC HINCKLEY, b. 5 Feb. 1740; bp. 22 March 1740/1.
- ix. BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, b. 8 June 1744; bp. 10 June 1744; d. 24 May 1824 age 81, bur. North Truro Cemetery,^[84] m. Wellfleet, Mass., 23 Nov. 1769 DINAH SWEAT.^[85] He served in the Revolutionary War as a 1st Lieutenant in the Truro Company of the Barnstable Co. Militia.^[86]

⁷³ Pelletreau, *History of Putnam County* [note 60], 308.

⁷⁴ Buck, *Dutchess County Tax Lists* [note 61], 270.

⁷⁵ Roberts, *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State* [note 66], 78, 140, 146; Frank J. Doherty, *Settlers of the Beekman Patent, Dutchess County, New York*, 9 vols. to date (Pleasant Valley, N.Y.: the author, 1990–2008), 1:444 (the lists in this volume provide additional detail not found in Roberts).

⁷⁶ Fernow, *New York in the Revolution* [note 72], 394–95.

⁷⁷ Buck, *Dutchess County Tax Lists* [note 61], 286.

⁷⁸ Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13], 122, 136; Austin, *Stephen Hopkins* [note 11], 215; Hinckley, “Hinckley Manuscript” [note 1], 117.

⁷⁹ The author is a descendant of Lydia Hinckley and Barzillai King. After the Revolutionary War this family moved to what later became Seneca County, New York.

⁸⁰ Emma J. Foster, “West Philippi or Old Gilead Church,” *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 34 (1903):59–62, 138–41, 177–82, at 182.

⁸¹ Austin, *Stephen Hopkins* [note 11], 241–42.

⁸² Roberts, *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State* [note 66], 151.

⁸³ Foster, “West Philippi or Old Gilead Church” [note 80], *Record* 34:182. Joseph Parish is given a possible identification in Roswell Parish, *New England Parish Families: Descendants of John Parish of Groton, Mass., and Preston, Conn.* (Rutland, Vt.: Tuttle, 1938), 25–26.

⁸⁴ Frederick S. Rich, ed., *Wellfleet, Truro, & Cape Cod Cemetery Inscriptions*, 9 parts (Wellfleet, Mass.: Rich Family Association, 1969–86), 4:18.

⁸⁵ Wellfleet Births, Marriages, Deaths, 1734–1875 [FHL 0,779,026], 523. This marriage appears to be correct and has been frequently cited, e.g., E. Charles Hinckley, *Hinckley Heritage & History*, 3rd ed. (Fort Worth, Texas: the author, 1982), 80; Robert Edwin Hinckley, Jr.,

- x. THANKFUL HINCKLEY, bp. 21 Sept. 1746.
- xi. REUBEN HINCKLEY, bp. 9 April 1749. He probably was the Reuben Hinckley on the 1773–1779 tax lists of the Town of Fredericksburgh, Dutchess Co. (now Putnam Co.).^[87] He served in the Revolutionary War in the Dutchess Co. Militia,^[88] as well as in the New York State Troops as a corporal.^[89]

4. THOMAS⁵ HINCKLEY (*Thomas⁴, Samuel³, Thomas², Samuel¹*) was born at Harwich 11 March 1708/9, son of Thomas and Mercy (Bangs) Hinckley. He was baptized at Brewster with his brother Joshua 22 April 1711. He died before 18 April 1769 when letters of administration were granted on his estate (see below). He married first at Harwich 31 March 1730, **RUTH MERRICK**,^[90] born about 1709, baptized at Harwich in September 1725, daughter of Nathaniel and Alice (Freeman) Merrick.^[91] He married second at Harwich 5 March 1765, **LYDIA NICKERSON**,^[92] born there 1 March 1734, daughter of Nicholas and Lydia (____) Nickerson.^[93] He married third at Harwich 31 July 1766, **HANNAH SEVERANCE**, who remarried with intentions at Yarmouth 29 June 1771, John Burgis.^[94]

At Harwich “Thomas Hinkley & his wife made a publick acknowledgment . . . [and] were accepted by ye Chh in to ye arms of their charity on Oct: 18, 1730.”^[95] His wife owned the covenant at that church 24 September 1732, and the two eldest children were baptized there the same day.^[96]

He is supposed to have settled near Herring Pond, now Hinckley’s Pond, in Harwich. He was a cordwainer and blacksmith. He was a petitioner for the division of the parish in 1746, and several years the parish assessor.^[97]

Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Hinckley were granted 18 April 1769 to his son Thomas. An inventory was taken 7 April 1769, and dower

Ancestors and Descendants of Frederick Preston Hinckley (1842–1925) (Miami, Fla.: the author, 1999), 35. Benjamin would have returned from New York to Cape Cod to marry.

⁸⁶ *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War*, 17 vols. (Boston: Wright and Potter, 1896–1908), 7:944.

⁸⁷ Buck, *Dutchess County Tax Lists* [note 61], 286.

⁸⁸ Roberts, *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State* [note 66], 140; Doherty, *Settlers of the Beekman Patent* [note 75], 1:441.

⁸⁹ Fernow, *New York in the Revolution* [note 72], 395.

⁹⁰ Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13], 44, 45.

⁹¹ Austin, *Stephen Hopkins* [note 11], 92–93, 384.

⁹² Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13], 138, 151.

⁹³ Austin, *Stephen Hopkins* [note 11], 384.

⁹⁴ Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13], 125, 140; David C. Dewsnap, *The Severance Genealogy* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1995), 17; Austin, *Stephen Hopkins* [note 11], 384.

⁹⁵ Bowman, “First Parish in Brewster, Formerly Harwich” [note 31], *Mayflower Descendant* 6:217.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, 9:220.

⁹⁷ Paine, “Harwich Families” [note 9], 475.

was set off 27 April 1769 to widow Hannah. The estate account was filed 10 July 1770.^[98]

Children of Thomas⁵ and Ruth (Merrick) Hinckley, the births of all but Mary and the three youngest recorded at Harwich;^[99] all baptisms at Harwich:^[100]

- i. SETH⁶ HINCKLEY, b. 2 Sept. 1730; bp. 24 Sept. 1732; d. Hardwick, Mass., 21 April 1797;^[101] m. Harwich 2 Feb. 1755 SARAH BERRY,^[102] bp. there 5 March 1731/2, daughter of Judah and Rebecca (Hamblin) Berry.^[103] His will, dated 6 June 1796, was proved 18 May 1797.^[104]
- ii. THOMAS HINCKLEY, b. 22 July 1731; bp. 24 Sep. 1732; d. 7 March 1807;^[105] m. (1) int. at Harwich 1 Nov. 1753 SARAH COVIL;^[106] m. (2) Harwich 26 Nov. 1772 SUSANNAH CHASE,^[107] daughter of Ebenezer and Susannah (Berry) Chase.^[108] He was the administrator of his father's estate in 1769–70. According to Josiah Paine he moved to Deerfield, Mass.^[109]
- iii. MARY HINCKLEY, bp. 10 Apr. 1737; d. by 20 Sept. 1741 when another Mary was baptized.
- iv. NATHANIEL HINCKLEY,^[110] b. 25 June 1738; bp. 30 July 1738; m. Chatham, Mass., 21 Jan. 1761 MERCY NICKERSON,^[111] bp. Harwich 4 May 1746, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Mayo) Nickerson.^[112] Josiah Paine states

⁹⁸ Barnstable County Probate, letters of administration, 10:21 [FHL 0,904,602 Item 2]; inventory, 13:448; dower, 13:435 [FHL 0,904,605]; estate account, 12:479–80 [FHL 0,904,604].

⁹⁹ Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13], 40.

¹⁰⁰ Bowman, "First Parish in Brewster, Formerly Harwich" [note 31], *Mayflower Descendant* 6:217, 7:95, 97, 148; 8:120, 121.

¹⁰¹ Thomas W. Baldwin, comp., *Vital Records of Hardwick, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: Wright & Potter, 1917), 302.

¹⁰² Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13], 113, 117.

¹⁰³ Bowman, "First Parish in Brewster, Formerly Harwich" [note 31], *Mayflower Descendant* 6:219; George Bryon Merrick, *Genealogy of the Merrick-Mirick-Myrick Family of Massachusetts 1636–1902* (Madison, Wis.: Tracy, Gibbs & Co., 1902), 34.

¹⁰⁴ Worcester County Probate, 27:297–98 [FHL 0,856,315 Item 2].

¹⁰⁵ Paine, "Harwich Families" [note 9], 476. This date is not in Thomas W. Baldwin, *Vital Records of Deerfield, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: Wright & Potter, 1920).

¹⁰⁶ Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13], 112.

¹⁰⁷ She was called Susanah in the intentions (*ibid.*, 154), Sarah at marriage (152), and Susan in the birth records of her children (309–10).

¹⁰⁸ George Walter Chamberlain, "Some of the Descendants of William Chase of Roxbury and Yarmouth, Mass.," *Register* 87 (1933), 46–55, 127–41, 242–64, 314–42 et seq., at 326; Hinckley, "Hinckley Manuscript" [note 1], 121.

¹⁰⁹ Paine, "Harwich Families" [note 9], 476.

¹¹⁰ Nathaniel Hinckley was a patrilineal ancestor of Gordon Bitner Hinckley (1910–2008), 15th President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

¹¹¹ Sheila M. Dann Westgate and Anna Lowell Tomlinson, comps., *Vital Records, Town of Chatham, Massachusetts*, 2 vols. (Chatham, Mass.: Chatham Historical Society, 1991–94), 1:56, 108; Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13], 128, 490.

¹¹² Bowman, "First Parish in Brewster, Formerly Harwich" [note 31], *Mayflower Descendant* 8:120; Pauline Wixon Derick, Gertrude M. James, and Barbara E. Goward, *The Nickerson Family: The Descendants of William Nickerson, 1604–1689, First Settler of Chatham, Massachusetts*, 4

- he moved successively from Harwich to Westerly, R.I.; Bridport, Vt.; then Rutland, Vt.^[113]
- v. MARY HINCKLEY, bp. 20 Sept. 1741; d. 17 March 1794;^[114] m. Harwich 1 Jan. 1761 NATHAN CROWELL,^[115] perhaps the Nathan Crowell b. Yarmouth, Mass., 23 Jan. 1737[/8], son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Baker) Crowell.^[116]
- vi. RUTH HINCKLEY, b. 27 Dec. 1743;^[117] bp. 28 April 1745; d. South Yarmouth, Mass., 31 Aug. 1822;^[118] m. (1) Chatham 27 Oct. 1765 THOMAS NICKERSON,^[119] b. there 19 March 1744, son of Thomas and Dorcas (Sparrow) Nickerson;^[120] m. (2) Chatham 3 April 1777 ABNER CROWELL,^[121] b. Yarmouth 10 Aug. 1726, son of John and Experience (Higgins?) Crowell, and widower of Sarah O'Kelley.^[122] Abner d. 8 Feb. 1778 on board the British prison ship *Grand Duke* in Newport (R.I.) Harbor;^[123] m. (3) Chatham 25 May 1785 GERSHOM PHINNEY,^[124] b. Harwich 7 May 1726, son of Gershom and Rebecca (Griffith) Phinney, and widower of Thankful Clark.^[125] Her first husband Thomas and his brother Sparrow Nickerson were murdered at sea in Nov. 1772. Their cousin Ansell Nickerson was tried for the murders, but not convicted.^[126]
- vii. MERCY HINCKLEY, bp. 28 April 1745; d. Hardwick, Mass., 23 July 1810 age 66;^[127] m. Hardwick 17 July 1766 JOB DEXTER,^[128] b. there 7 May 1726, son

parts (Yarmouth, Mass.: Nickerson Family Association, 1993–97), 2:101; Austin, *Stephen Hopkins* [note 11], 384.

¹¹³ Paine, "Harwich Families" [note 9], 122.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 476.

¹¹⁵ Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13], 121, 130.

¹¹⁶ Robert Moody Sherman and Ruth Wilder Sherman, ed., *Vital Records of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850*, 2 vols. (Warwick, R.I.: Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Rhode Island, 1975), 1:76 (birth), 150 (parents' marriage).

¹¹⁷ Derick, James, and Goward, *Nickerson Family* [note 112], 2:158. This date is in not in Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13].

¹¹⁸ Derick, James and Goward, *Nickerson Family* [note 112], 3:355.

¹¹⁹ Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13], 151; Westgate and Tomlinson, *Vital Records, Town of Chatham* [note 111], 1:63 (intentions).

¹²⁰ Westgate and Tomlinson, *Vital Records, Town of Chatham* [note 111], 1:20; Derick, James and Goward, *Nickerson Family* [note 112], 2:158–59.

¹²¹ Westgate and Tomlinson, *Vital Records, Town of Chatham* [note 111], 1:84 (intentions); Derick, James and Goward, *Nickerson Family* [note 112], 3:355.

¹²² Sherman and Sherman, *Vital Records of Yarmouth* [note 116], 1:57–58 (birth), 189 (first marriage, evidently in 1752); Derick, James and Goward, *Nickerson Family* [note 112], 3:355.

¹²³ Derick, James and Goward, *Nickerson Family* [note 112], 3:355.

¹²⁴ Westgate and Tomlinson, *Vital Records, Town of Chatham* [note 111], 1:98, 100, 113; Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13], 174, 491.

¹²⁵ Kelley and Straw, *Vital Records, Town of Harwich* [note 13], 54 (birth), 33 (parents' marriage), 109 (first marriage); Derick, James and Goward, *Nickerson Family* [note 112], 3:355.

¹²⁶ D. Brenton Simons, "Piracy on the High Seas," *New England Ancestors* 6 (Winter 2005), 17–21; D. Brenton Simons, *Witches, Rakes, and Rogues . . .* (Beverly, Mass.: Commonwealth Editions, 2005), 150–60.

¹²⁷ Baldwin, *Vital Records of Hardwick* [note 101], 291.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*, 192.

- of Samuel and Mary (Clark) Dexter.^[129] He was in the Revolutionary War and served as a 1st Lieutenant in the Massachusetts Militia.^[130]
- viii. ISAAC HINCKLEY, bp. 12 July 1747. He was probably the Isaac Hinckley drowned 29 Jan. 1767 while whaling with Abner Chase.^[131]
- ix. ELIJAH HINCKLEY, b. ca. 1750 (from age at death), probably at Harwich; d. Conway, Mass., 20 June 1812 age 62;^[132] m. Deerfield, Mass., 16 March 1780 PATIENCE ROSE.^[133] Their marriage intentions at Montague shows her surname as Ross.^[134] He was mentioned as a minor in his father's probate.^[135] He served in the Revolutionary War in the Hampshire Co. (Mass.) Militia.^[136] Josiah Paine showed Elijah as the son of Thomas Hinckley and his third wife Hannah;^[137] however, Elijah's age at death places his birth well before Thomas's second marriage. Further indication he was son of Ruth Merrick is that he had children named Merrick Hinckley and Ruth Hinckley.^[138]

(to be continued)

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¹²⁹ Ibid., 36; Hinckley, "Hinckley Manuscript" [note 1], 124.

¹³⁰ *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors* [note 86], 4:722.

¹³¹ Paine, "Harwich Families" [note 9], 476.

¹³² *Vital Records of Conway, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1943), 240. The record states, "Mr. Hinkley from Montague [20 June 1812 age 62] on a visit to his children died at his son's in law." Baldwin, *Vital Records of Deerfield* [note 105], 292, shows under deaths, "Hinckley, Elijah, June --, 1812."

¹³³ Baldwin, *Vital Records of Deerfield* [note 105], 198.

¹³⁴ *Vital Records of Montague, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1934), 106.

¹³⁵ Elijah Hinckley's guardian was William Gage of Harwich (Barnstable County Probate, 14:238 [FHL 0,904,606 Item 1]).

¹³⁶ *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors* [note 86], 7:943.

¹³⁷ Paine, "Harwich Families" [note 9], 476.

¹³⁸ George Sheldon, *A History of Deerfield, Massachusetts*, 2 vols. (Deerfield, Mass.: Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Assn., 1896), 2:201.

VARIOUS ENGLISH WILLS
RELATING TO NEW ENGLAND COLONISTS: GILLETT,
SWAINE, CHENEY, AND TUTTY–KNIGHT–WHITMAN

Leslie Mahler

**New Evidence in the English Ancestry of Jonathan¹ Gillett and
Nathan¹ Gillett of Windsor, Connecticut**

The critical clue to the English ancestry of brothers Jonathan¹ and Nathan¹ Gillett of Windsor, Connecticut, was published a century ago by James H. Lea and John R. Hutchinson. They presented an abstract of the will of William Gillett, parson of Chaffcombe, Somerset, dated 1641, proved 16 April 1641,^[1] which mentions “land which my son Nathan made over to me by letter of Attorney,” as well as son Jeremiah and daughter Abiah (these two names were used by the Gillett family in Windsor). The will includes a statement regarding “all my children in England,” implying that some children were overseas. A later article by George McCracken located a few more items relating to the Gillett family in England from bishops transcripts.^[2] Work coordinated by Burton Spear in the 1990s located a marriage license dated 18 September 1609 for William Gillett, clerk and curate of Kingstone, Somerset, and “Habiathia” Pye of Donyatt, Somerset.^[3]

The will of Rev. William Tyes, dated 1 April 1623, proved 28 June 1623,^[4] proves that Jonathan Gillett was a son of Rev. William Gillett (emphasis added):

William Tyes by the p[ro]vidence of god pastor of the Church of Donniate w[i]thin the dioces of Bathe and Wells . . . give unto the Church of Donniate to be imployed in necessary uses about the same at the discretion of my executor within one yeare nexte after my decease ffortye shillings Item I give to the poore of the same p[ar]ishe whose names are menco[n]ed at the later end of this my last will and testament tenn pound Item I give to the poore people of

¹ Taunton Wills, 1641, File 13, originally published in *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 41 (1910):282–83, reprinted in *English Origins of American Colonists From The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1991), 59–60. The Somerset wills were destroyed in World War II. There are good accounts of the Gillett brothers in Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620–1633*, 3 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1995), 2:766–770 (Jonathan Gillett), 770–72 (Nathan Gillett).

² George E. McCracken, “New Gillett Information from England,” *The American Genealogist* 55 (1979):170–73.

³ Somerset Record Office, D/DOI 18 (bondsman was Roger Gillett of Chillington), cited in Burton Spear, ed., *Search for the Passengers of the Mary & John 1630*, 27 vols. (Toledo, Ohio: Mary & John Clearing House, 1985–99), 25:35–36 (this reference was pointed out by David Morehouse of Hopkins, Minnesota).

⁴ Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 56 Swann [FHL 0,092,092]. The will calls Abiah Gillett daughter-in-law and her husband William Gillett son-in-law. A likely scenario is that Abiah was the stepdaughter of William Tyes, daughter of his wife Julian by a previous marriage.

the p[ar]ishe of Bromham in Wiltes where I was born ffoure pound Item I give to the poore of p[ar]ishe of Ilmi[n]ster ffortye shillings Item I give to the poore of Sainte James p[ar]ishe in Taunton but especiallye to them of Cannon Strete fforty shillings All w[hi]ch sev[er]all sumes I will to be distributed by my executor wthin one yeare nexte after my decease Item I give unto my wife Julian Tyes twenty pound and alsoe those two bonds by vertue whereof there is ten pound yearely during her life five pound from my brother James Tyes in respecte of the Tenement that he enioyeth in Wiltes[hire] whereof I stand above fforty pound of the fyne and five pound from my kinsman Elias Tyes Clarke in Consideracon of a Tenem[en]t that I bought for him in Ileminster and payed the whole fyne Also I give unto my saied wife my housholdstufte Item I give unto my brother John Tyes my best gowne and Cassoke and ten pound in money Item I give to his eldest sonn John in gold twenty two shillings Item I give my brother James Tyes his daughter Neiomey five pound Item I give unto my Cosen Elias Tyes twenty pound and unto his ffower daughters twenty pound viz five pound a peece Item I give unto Phillippe Tyes twenty pound Item I give unto my Cozen Bancks her children tenn pound w[hi]che I will that John Tyes and Elias Tyes her brethren to be ymployed by them for their sister benefitt untill they shall come to the age of xxitie yeares Item whereas I have an estate for fowerscore and Nyneteene yeares determynable uppon the death of three lives as well in closes of meadow and pasture ground called Barrells scituate lyinge and beinge w[i]thin the p[ar]ishe of Rowd in the County of Wilt[shire] as alsoe the yearlye rentes of these three sev[er]all Cottages or Tenements nowe in tennures or occupacons of Walter Clements John Barley als Okesey and Andrewe Chandeler as by the Originall Lease therof made more plainly appeareth All w[hi]ch before recited p[re]misses and ev[er]ye of p[ar]te and p[ar]cell thereof I doe hereby give devise and bequeath unto *Jonathan Gillet the sonne of Will[ia]m Gillett Clarke p[ar]son of Chafecombe in the Countie of Soms[et]* for and during all the tearme of the said ffowerscore and Nyneteene yeares that shalbe to come and unexpired after my decease upon Condicon that Mrs Elianor Willes widowe now resident and abidinge at my house in Donniate aforesaid shall have r[e]ceave take and gather to her p[ro]per use as well the rents p[ro]fitts and Commodities of the said two closes of meadowe and pasture as alsoe the yearly rents of the said three severall Cottages of Tenem[en]ts for the tearme and time of eighteene yeares to Commence & begin ymediately after my said decease yf she the said Elianor shall soe long live and noe longer otherwise Item I give to the said Elianor Willes a quarter of good wheate to be paid and delive[red] unto her w[i]thin one quart of a yeare after my decease Item I give to my cosen Margaret Hawkins her Children ten pound to be ymployed as before for her sisters children Item I give to *Jonathan Gillett twenty pound and to the rest of my daughter in lawe Abia her children twenty pound to be devided equallye amonge them* Item I give to my Cosen Richard Hancocke and James Hancocke their children to be equally devided amonge them [interlined tenn pound] Item I give to Susan Dell my wives kinswoman ffive pound Item I give to the children of Andrewe Dell Sarah Dwellye and of Anne Gollape beinge of my wives kindred tenn pound equallye to be devided amonge them Item I give unto Rose Pullen my wives sister her Children seaven pound to be equallie devided amonge them.

The rest of his good and chattels unbequeathed were given to son-in-law William Gillett, who was named executor, with the legacies to be paid in one year. Cousins John and Elias Tyes were made overseers. William Tyes was rector of Donyatt since at least 1606, when he was listed in a glebe terrier for that parish.^[5] There is no record of him as a student at Cambridge or Oxford.

⁵ The Donyatt terrier for 1606 was published in *Notes & Queries for Somerset and Dorset* 8 (1899):63.

**The Will of William^A Swaine, Father of Richard¹ Swaine of
Hampton, New Hampshire, and Nantucket**

In 1999 Clifford Stott published an important article identifying the English ancestry of Richard¹ Swaine, who was at Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1638, and who later moved to the island of Nantucket.^[6] The article traced Richard's ancestry back three generations, but no will was found for Richard's father, William^A Swaine of Binfield, Berkshire. William^A Swaine did leave a will, dated 26 May 1630, proved 30 September 1630,^[7] but he resided in the neighboring county of Surrey at the time it was written. This document does not provide any significant discoveries for the Swaine family, though it does give some idea of the various goods William^A owned and shows that his daughter Grace was married to James Gliste.

William Swayne of Horsell in the County of Surrey yeoman sicke in bodie but whole in minde . . . my body to bee buried in the churchyard of Bynfeild in the Countie of Berks[hire] Item I give and bequeath unto the poore of the parish of Bynfeild aforesaid tenne shillings Itm I give and bequeath unto the poore of the parish of Horsell aforesaid five shillings to bee disposed amongst them at the discrecon of mine Executor and Overseers Itm I give and bequeath unto Grace my daughter the wife of James Gliste fifty pounds of good and lawfull money of England to bee paid unto her within sixe moneths yeares next after my decease to her and her heires Itm I give and bequeath unto Elizabeth my daughter [interlined: the wyfe] of Henry Rogers tenne pounds of like lawfull money of England to bee paid unto her within sixe yeares next after my decease to her and her heires Itm I give unto Edward my sonne a featherbedd and boulster & bedsteed a Rugge and three paire of sheets, a Cupbord, a spit, a gridiron, and old table, two Cushions a great dripping pann and a great Caldron Item Itm I give and bequeath unto ffrances my sonne one flock bedd and bedsteed a Coveringe and three paire of sheets two Cushions and a table cloth and six table napkins Itm I give and bequeath unto Richard my sonne my two worst suites of apparrell two rideing Coates five shirts sixe paire of stockings a hatt and a capp two bands and three paire of shoes Itm I give and bequeath unto Henry Rogers my sonne in lawe a wine Tearse full of beare standinge in the house where I now live in Horsell aforesaid Itm I give unto John Scocher one dozen and a halfe of silver buttons All the rest of my goods and Chattells unbequeathed I give & bequeath unto William my sonne Whom I ordaine and make mine Executor And I request John Swayne and John Miller my kinsmen to bee mine Overseers and I give them for their paines twelve pence apeece. [Robert Roake, William Scother, and John Gieles were witnesses.]

**Confirmation of the English Origin of
John¹ Cheney of Roxbury and Newbury, Massachusetts**

Over sixty years ago, Walter Goodwin Davis suggested that John¹ Cheney of Roxbury, Massachusetts, had previously lived at Lawford, Essex.^[8] This theory

⁶ Clifford L. Stott, "The English Origin of Richard¹ Swaine of Hampton, New Hampshire, and Nantucket," *The American Genealogist* 74 (1999):241–49.

⁷ Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 77 Scroope [FHL 0,092,122].

⁸ Walter Goodwin Davis, *The Ancestry of Phoebe Tilton* (Portland, Maine: Anthoensen Press, 1947), 147–50, at 147; reprinted in *Massachusetts and Maine Families in the Ancestry of Walter Goodwin Davis*, 3 vols. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1996), 1:262–65, at 262.

was recently confirmed, as the baptisms of John's children John, Mary, and Martha were recorded in the neighboring parish of Mistley, Essex.^[9] The parish registers do not give John Cheney's occupation, but the will of George Lansdalle, dated 16 November 1629, proved 14 January 1629[30],^[10] indicates John Cheney of Lawford was a shoemaker. Since Massachusetts records indicate John¹ Cheney was a shoemaker,^[11] this will confirms that he was of Lawford in 1629.

George Lansdalle of the parish of Lawford [Essex] husbandman . . . very sick in body . . . my now dwelling howse and yarde with all the apertinances of the same [as well as various pieces of furniture, named separately in the will] to george Lansdalle sonne of Audron Lansdalle my Kinsman and his lawful heirs forever [and if George died without heirs, it was given to his brothers William and John Lansdalle] . . . my other howse sittuat in Maningtre to Richard Lansdall sonn of the same Andron Lansdalle and his lawful heirs forever . . . John Chenye shomaker now dwelling in my house in Lawford, for one wholl year after my decease shall have his dwelling fre[e] without payment of any rent . . . the said John Chenie, after my deceas when the first year is expired, shall have the use of the parlor and the parlor Chamber, and the hall Chamber for and during the terme of his lease paying the summ of Twentye shillings a year for them to my aforesaid haier Moreover whatsoever bonds and bills and Moveabls and all Instruments of husbandry or whatsoever else I leave it to the use of the aforsaid John Chenye, Whom I appoint and ordaine to be the soall and allone Executor to this my last will and testament [George Frances of Lawford yeoman was named overseer].

The Will of Audrey (Dawborne) Plasden, Great-Grandmother of Anne (Tutty) (Knight) Whitman of Ipswich, Massachusetts

The English ancestry of Anne Tutty, wife of Alexander¹ Knight and later of Robert¹ Whitman, both of Ipswich, Massachusetts, has been traced back several generations in the city of London, based on wills published by Henry Waters over a century ago.^[12] The records show that Anne was a great-granddaughter of Audrey (Dawborne) Plasden, wife of William Plasden. Audrey was living in March 1590 when she was executrix of her husband's will, but nothing further was known of her. It has been found that she also left a will, dated 5 November 1621, proved 13 April 1627,^[13] having survived her husband for thirty years. Interestingly, the persons she called "children" in her will were actually her grandchildren. This was perhaps because all her own children were dead.

⁹ Leslie Mahler, "The English Origin of John¹ Cheney of Roxbury and Newbury, Massachusetts," *The American Genealogist* 76 (2001):245–47.

¹⁰ Archdeaconry Court of Colchester, original will 33 for 1630 [FHL 0,091,262]. Boyd's Marriage Index for Essex and Suffolk does not show any Cheney–Lansdalle marriage before 1625 that would suggest a relationship between John Cheney and George Lansdalle.

¹¹ Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume II:C–F* (Boston: NEHGS, 2001), 60–63, at 60 (John Cheney).

¹² Leslie Mahler, "The English Ancestry of Anne Tutty, Wife of Alexander¹ Knight and Robert¹ Whitman of Ipswich, Massachusetts: With the Ancestry of Benjamin¹ Ling and Ellis¹ Mew of New Haven, Connecticut, and Sarah¹ (Mew) Cooper of Southampton, Long Island," *The American Genealogist* 76 (2001):1–16.

¹³ Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 35 Skyner [FHL 0,092,109].

Audree Pladen of London widdowe . . . unto John Linge my grandchild fiftie pounds of lawfull english money alsoe I give unto him the bed bedding and furniture whereupon I lie I alsoe give unto my godsonne John Howes the eldest sonne of my Sonne howse 5£ And I alsoe give unto my sonne Howes his children Nathaniell and Sara 5£ apeece and to my godsonne William Tutty the eldest sonne of my sonne Tutty x£ and to my sonne Tutteys Child Ann and the child my daughter Tutty now goeth wth all 5£ alsoe apeece and to Nathaniell Micklethwayte her sonne by her former husband v£ I alsoe give unto my godchild Awdree Payne xxs I give alsoe to my daughter howes my wainscote chest wth three drawers and the linnen therein conteyned to bee devided equallie betweene my said daughter howes and my said daughter Tutty I alsoe give unto my said daughter Tutty a little chest wth two drawers and to my Sonne John Linge a wainscote chest in my Chamber I alsoe give unto my said daughter Howes my best gowne of Cloth I alsoe give unto my said daughter Tutty my petticoate of scarlett and my blacke stuffe cloke lyned wth furre I alsoe give unto Christs hospitall in London xls I alsoe give unto the poore of the parish where I shalbe buried xxs I alsoe give to goodwife Burton widdow one smocke one coyfe one crossecloth and one neckercher I also give unto Marie Johnson my cloth gowne urturned trymed wth billment lace. [Her “sons” Robert Howes and William Tutty were named executors].

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DORCAS (____) LIPPITT OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND,
AND HER DESCENDANTS

Cherry Fletcher Bamberg

(concluded from Register 162 [2008]:36)

4. AFRICA LIPPITT, son of Dorcas (____) Lippitt, was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, in the 1780s. He died 11 April 1831 and was buried in Providence Historic Cemetery 1, North Burial Ground, with his wife and many members of his family.^[78] He was married at Providence 21 June 1810, by Rev. Stephen Gano of the First Baptist Church, to **HARRIET G. SPYWOOD**,^[79] who was born about 1795, and died 14 May 1836 age 41,^[80] daughter of Wanton and Betsey (____) Spywood.^[81]

Africa Lippitt's date of birth, like those of his brothers, is a matter of some confusion since his gravestone and his two applications for seaman's protection certificates at the Providence Customs House in 1802 provide conflicting information. In July 1802 Africa Lippitt, 5 feet, 9 inches tall, black, born at Warwick, gave his age as 18; by December 1802 he had grown an inch, acquired a scar on his left hand, and celebrated a birthday.^[82] These applications would lead us to believe that he was born between July and December 1784, but his gravestone describes him as "aged 51" in April 1831, and so born about 1780.

In June 1822 Africa Lippitt, his wife, and child were living with Harriet's mother, Betsey Spywood, and Zerviah Comero in the "Staples House" on Olney Lane in Providence.^[83] Africa Lippitt was counted at Providence in the 1825 census of Providence as head of a black household with two boys under 18, one

78. Only the top portion of the small stone for Africa and Harriet – the part with Africa's name – was recorded in Sterling, *North Burial Ground* [note 6], 26. That book supplemented transcriptions of surviving stones with readings by Frank Williamson (taken 1857–1877) and Frank Calef (taken in 1923). On 25 October 2007, the previously sunken stone was read by Vincent Luti and the author. After the names of Africa and Harriet, the inscription continues: "He died April 18 1831 aged 51 years. She died May 14 1836 aged 41 years."

79. Providence Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 5:314.

80. Sterling, *North Burial Ground* [note 6], 26.

81. Providence Town Council Records, 7:330.

82. Register of Seaman's Protection Certificates [note 36], 2:11, 43.

83. A list of names of colored heads of families and the owners of their residences [1822], Providence Town Papers, Mss 214, SG 1, Series 3, Vol. 112, No. 0039155. This brief list noted that none of them had a legal settlement in Providence which is consistent with their having been born in other towns. Olney Street gave its name to a violent and lengthy riot that occurred there in 1831. Robert Cottrol notes that at the time of the riot the west end of Olney Street, in the northern part of Providence, "was populated by a mixed lot of hard-working, law-abiding, poor black families and prostitutes and criminals" and attracted both black and white sailors to its more lurid entertainments (Cottrol, *The Afro-Yankees* [note 25], 55n.). For a thoughtful evaluation of the riot see Sullivan, "Olney Lane Riot" [note 74], 49–60.

man 18–50, one girl under 18, one woman 18–50, and one woman over 50.^[84] The older woman may have been Africa's mother-in-law Betsey Spywood. The two boys are yet unidentified, although it is possible they may have been Jeremiah and Thomas Lippitt, sons of his deceased brothers. Dorcas Lippitt mentioned no sons of Africa in her 1837 will.

No probate records have been located to date, but records of the Providence Institution for Savings show that Africa did have some estate. "Affrica Lippitt Blk" opened an account there 10 May 1828 with a \$50 deposit and a subsequent deposit of \$44. On 10 June 1831, two months after Africa's death, the bank showed that \$104.40 was paid from this account to "Sullivan Dorr Per Ord. his Heirs."^[85]

Harriet's parents left many more records than other Lippitt in-laws. According to censuses and town council records Wanton Spywood's family was of either Indian or mixed Indian and black ancestry.^[86] On 11 March 1782, the Warwick Town Council resolved that Wanton "Spyed, son of Sampson Spy^d," be apprenticed to Thomas Westcott until he was 21. He was to learn the "Art of Shoe making" and receive a new suit of clothes on the expiration of his indentures.^[87] The clerk noted, "Wanton Spywood will be 14 Years of Age 28th May," yielding a date of birth of 28 May 1768. He moved to Providence with his wife and child late in 1798. Both Wanton Spywood, "a transient person," and his wife Betsey were examined by the Providence Town Council on 4 March 1799 and rejected as residents.^[88] He testified that:

he was born at Warwick in the County of Kent, that he is about 30 Years of age, has a Wife and one Child, a Daughter by the name of Harriot, and had resided in this Town with his family about five or six Months past & works at the Cordwaining Business & that he has gained no legal settlement in this Town, that he was bound by the Town of Warwick to Thomas Westcott of that Town to learn the shoe making trade, where he served his apprenticeship.

These records show that unlike many people of color, including his future Lippitt relations, Wanton Spywood had a skilled trade and knew how to write his name. He did not immediately follow the council's order: Wanton Spywood, age 30, 5 feet, 7 inches tall, black, born at Warwick, obtained a seaman's protection

84. 1825 Census of Providence [note 71].

85. Old Stone Bank Records [note 18], Series 7, Ledger A:220.

86. "Samson" Spywood's family was counted as Indian in 1774 (Bamberg, "1774 Census of Rhode Island: Warwick" [note 8], *Rhode Island Roots* 30:201). When an Indian woman broke out with smallpox at Sampson's house in 1777, the Spywoods were referred to as both black and mulatto in the course of a single council meeting (Warwick Town Council Records, 2:14). The phenomenon of Rhode Island town clerks writing Indians out of their records — simply by calling Indians something else — is described in an essay by Ruth Wallis Herndon and Ella Wilcox Sekatau, "The Right to a Name: The Narragansett People and Rhode Island Officials in the Revolutionary Era," in *After King Philip's War, Presence and Persistence in Indian New England*, Colin G. Calloway, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1997), 124–27.

87. Warwick Town Council Records, 2:113.

88. Providence Town Council Records, 7:329–30.

certificate at Providence 29 August 1799.^[89] He moved back to Warwick in time to be counted there in the 1800 U.S. census as head of a household of three non-whites.^[90] The Warwick Town Council granted him a residency certificate 8 February 1806, acknowledging him to have a legal settlement in the town.^[91] Such certificates were usually obtained if one meant to move to another town. Although Wanton Spywood identified himself in a newspaper notice as of Warwick in 1814,^[92] he was counted in censuses in 1810 and 1820 in Johnston and Cranston, Rhode Island, respectively, towns near Providence.^[93] He died before 1841 when the Providence city directory listed his wife as a widow.^[94]

Harriet's mother Betsey was also examined and rejected by the Providence Town Council on 29 August 1799.^[95]

Betsy Spywood being before this Council for examination sayth that she was born in the Town of Warwick or Cranston & is about 22 Years of Age, that she was bound out by her Mother to Nathan Dexter in the Town of Smithfield, where she served until she was eighteen Years of Age, that she has lived in this Town about eighteen months, that her mother's name was Dianna & lived at Warwick.

The marriage of Wanton and Betsey Spywood was an unhappy one. Betsey Spywood filed a divorce petition before the Providence County Supreme Court at its August 1806 session and advertised in the *Providence Phenix* for Wanton "Spiwood" to appear.^[96] The divorce was not granted since Wanton "Spiwood" of Warwick advertised in the *Providence Gazette* in 1814 that she had left his bed and board.^[97] Whether or not she returned remains an open question. Wanton Spywood was certainly living with a woman of color over 45 in 1820, but her identity is unknown.^[98] In June 1822 Betsey was living with her daughter and son-

89. Register of Seaman's Protection Certificates [note 36], 2:18. Wanton may have been related to the Sampson Spywood, a black cook who was beaten to death onboard a vessel at Providence in 1819 (*Providence Patriot*, 25 September 1819, p. 2).

90. 1800 U.S. Census, Warwick, Kent County, Rhode Island, roll 45, p. 31 [large number shown beside the pages].

91. Warwick Town Council Records, 3:5.

92. *Providence Gazette*, 19 March 1814, p. 4.

93. Wanton Spywood was among ten black heads of household at Johnston, Rhode Island, in 1810, again with a total of three people in his household (1810 U.S. Census, Johnston, Providence County, Rhode Island, roll 58, p. 48A). He and a woman of color, both over 45, lived at Cranston in 1820 (1820 U.S. Census, Cranston, roll 117, p. 37).

94. *The Providence Directory* (Providence: H. H. Brown, 1841), 187.

95. Providence Town Council Records, 7:330. Betsey's testimony suggests that she was born free (since her mother apprenticed her) about 1777, although her gravestone indicates that she was born about 1770. Unless Betsey and her child had been separated from Wanton, it also contradicts his statement that he and his family had lived at Providence five or six months as of 4 March 1799. Nathan Dexter appeared at Smithfield in the 1790 U.S. Census with a household of eleven, including one in the category "All other free persons" (1790 U.S. Census, Smithfield, Providence County, Rhode Island, roll 10, p. 38 [in pencil 204]).

96. *Providence Phenix*, 23 August 1806, p. 1.

97. *Providence Gazette*, 19 March 1814, p. 4.

98. 1820 U.S. Census, Cranston, Providence County, Rhode Island, roll 117, p. 37.

in-law.^[99] Betsey “Spiwood,” a woman of color, between the ages of 55 and 100, was head of household of two on the east side of Providence in 1830.^[100] The 1835 city census showed Betsey Spywood as head of a “colored” household of seven in Ward 1, with two boys under 18, a man 18–50, three women 18–50, and a woman over 50.^[101] Providence directories featured a separate list of “Colored Persons” starting in 1832. In 1836 both Betsy Spywood and her widowed daughter Harriet Lippitt were listed on “north shore cove.”^[102] “Spywood, Wanton, widow” (i.e., Wanton’s widow) was listed at “Snowtown” in 1841 and 1844.^[103]

According to her gravestone, Betsey Spywood, wife of Wanton, died 26 July 1845 age 75. She was buried in Providence Historic Cemetery 1, North Burial Ground, between Dorcas Lippitt and Africa Lippitt (Betsey’s son-in-law), although her gravestone was found propped against the back of her granddaughter’s stone in 2007.^[104] Despite some inconsistencies she was almost certainly the black woman who appears in town death records as “Ann Spinwood,” 75, single, a resident of the town [of Providence], living at “Snowton,” who died of dropsy and was buried 27 July 1845.^[105]

Child of Africa and Harriet G. (Spywood) Lippitt:

5. i. PATIENCE LIPPITT, b. 24 March 1811.

5. PATIENCE LIPPITT, daughter of Africa and Harriet G. (Spywood) Lippitt, was born at Providence 24 March 1811.^[106] She died there 24 April 1890 age 79, of heart disease,^[107] and was buried with her mother and grandmothers in Providence

99. Colored heads of household, Providence 1822 [note 83].

100. 1830 U.S. Census, Providence East Side of River, Providence County, Rhode Island, roll 168, p. 47; specifics of age from Carter G. Woodson, *Free Negro Heads of Families in the United States in 1830, Together with a Brief Treatment of the Free Negro* (Washington, D.C.: Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1925), 154.

101. 1835 Census of Providence [note 19]. The two school age children were not attending school.

102. *Providence Directory . . . 1836* [Providence: H. H. Brown, 1836], 131, 133.

103. *Providence Directory . . . 1841* [note 94], 187; *1844* [Providence: H. H. Brown, 1844], 201. Snowtown was a tough neighborhood in the northern part of the city. The Olney Lane Riot was also called the Snowtown Riot. For a description of conditions there see Sullivan, “Olney Lane Riot” [note 74], 49–58.

104. Sterling, *North Burial Ground* [note 6], 26; author’s visit 1 November 2007. Readers will note the inconsistency in Betsey Spywood’s age at death in 1845 and her age in the examination in 1799.

105. Returns of Interments of the Dead [note 13], 8:50.

106. The place of birth and parentage come from her death record (Rhode Island Vital Records, Deaths, 90:761). Her father’s name in the record confirms that she is the woman named in the will of Dorcas Lippitt, her paternal grandmother. This Patience Lippitt should not be confused with the much older Patience (East) Lippitt, the wife of Caesar Lippitt of Warwick (Bamberg, “Caesar, Murry, and William Lippitt of Warwick” [note 8], *Rhode Island Roots* 33:81–84).

107. Rhode Island Vital Records, Deaths, 90:761.

Historic Cemetery 1, North Burial Ground.^[108] She may have married by July 1836 (when her daughter was born) **RICHARD LIPPITT**, who was said by their daughter to have been born in Rhode Island.

Although a member of the third generation of this family, Patience Lippitt is the key figure in this genealogical puzzle. She left many records that, while impersonal, allow us to follow her life with uncommon ease. The single mystery remains her husband, said to have been Richard Lippitt. Patience used the name Patience L. Lippitt in deeds and was occasionally described as a widow in directories. The only evidence for the name of her husband is the statement on the death record of Patience's daughter, Ann Celia Lippitt, that her parents were Richard and Patience Lippitt.^[109] In 1900 Ann Celia told the census taker that her father had been born in Rhode Island.^[110] Although there was a Richard Lippitt on the east side of Providence 1810–1830, he was white; his marriage and large family are well documented in Providence records. No Richard Lippitt appears in federal censuses, maritime records, or in the Colored Persons section of Providence directories. The one clue may lie in probate records for Patience's daughter, Ann Celia Lippitt. Clarence C. E. Jacobs of Hartford, Connecticut, described as Ann Celia's second cousin, was appointed administrator of her estate 29 September 1916.^[111] The link may have been through Clarence's mother Sarah A. (____) Jacobs who was born in Rhode Island in December 1827.^[112]

Patience Lippitt of Providence was the principal beneficiary of the will of her grandmother Dorcas Lippitt. The other heirs, Dorcas's grandson Jeremiah, son of Joseph, and great-grandson Africa, son of Thomas, were left \$25 each, with Patience to receive the residue.^[113] As the estate was appraised at \$2,077.80, the discrepancy was marked. It may be that Patience was closer to Dorcas than the others were. She had started working with her grandmother at the Dorr mansion, if Sullivan Dorr, Jr.'s obituary is correct, by 1824 when she was 13 and had stayed for at least thirteen years by the time Dorcas made her will. It may also be

108. Sterling, *North Burial Ground* [note 6], 26, gives the day as the 4th of April. A reading by the author 1 November 2007 showed the date on the stone to be the 24th, which agrees with the newspaper report of her death (*Providence Daily Journal*, 26 April 1890, p. 4) and the city directory (*Providence Directory . . . 1890* [Providence: Sampson, Murdock, & Co., 1890], 338).

109. Rhode Island Vital Records, Deaths, 1916:244.

110. 1900 U.S. Census, Providence, Ward 1, ED 3, Providence County, Rhode Island, roll 1505, p. 9B. In the 1905 Rhode Island State Census, Ann's return inexplicably has "Tenn." written over "Don't Know" in the spaces left for birthplaces of both parents (1905 Census of Rhode Island, Rhode Island State Archives, viewed on microfilm, roll 271, Providence [Females], Leville, Amelia – Long, Annie). Despite this anomaly, the return clearly belonged to Patience's daughter, as the name, address, age, and marital status were all consistent with that woman.

111. Providence Probate Records, Ann C. Lippitt, Case No. 17816, original file papers, Providence City Archives. Clarence died before administration was complete, and his widow Isabel R. Jacobs was appointed successor administrator 9 October 1917.

112. Sarah married Jeremiah Jacobs about 1848 and had seven children of whom only three were living in 1900 (1900 U.S. Census, Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut, roll 138, ED 189, p. 24).

113. Providence, Wills, Administrations, and Guardianships, 15:277.

that her grandmother respected Patience's financial prudence. In 1825 at the age of 14, Patience had opened her own account at the Old Stone Bank and had saved \$145.87 on her own before Dorcas died.^[114] Whatever the reasons for her grandmother's provisions, Patience took an active part in the probate process. When the will was presented for probate 25 November 1845, Patience requested in writing (despite the fact that she was illiterate) that she or some other suitable person be appointed administrator. She was appointed in January 1846, deposited the other legacies in the Old Stone Bank in February, and in July presented the accounts of her administration.^[115] How much Patience actually benefited from her grandmother's estate in the long run is unclear. The Blackstone Canal Company stock certainly was not a sound investment. Originally an attempt to connect landlocked Worcester, Massachusetts, to the sea via the Blackstone River and Providence, the canal failed spectacularly due to delay, poor planning, and lawsuits from mill owners along the right of way. The last toll was collected in November 1848.^[116]

Patience Lippitt used some of her money to buy two burial lots in Providence Historic Cemetery 1, North Burial Ground.^[117] In 1847, shortly after both her grandmothers had died, she paid the City of Providence \$6.84 for the first lot which was a little less than nineteen feet square. Since the streets and paths within the cemetery had not then been given names, the location was described in terms of abutting gravestones and lot owners: Derry Williams on the west, H. W. Randall on the north, Enoch Freeman on the east, and Henry Williams on the south.^[118] Patience may then have ordered matching gravestones for her parents, who died in the 1830s, and her grandmothers, who both died in 1845. Late in her life, on 22 June 1881, she bought a second lot, No. 2610 in Section 9, for only

114. Old Stone Bank Records [note 18], Series 7, Ledger A:137; C:150; D:406; F:433. The account suggests the advisory hand of the Dorrs and accumulated wages. Patience's savings account shows cash deposits of \$100 on 1 May 1847, \$120 on 30 September 1848, and \$150 on 28 July 1849, probably from her grandmother's estate. By 1851 she had \$617.85 in the bank (*ibid.*, Ledger D:406). The steady deposits, few withdrawals, and mounting interest increased the balance to \$2,145.89 by 1862, \$3,975.62 by 1872, \$6,018.71 by 1880, and \$7,850.71 by 1 January 1888 (*ibid.*, Ledger F:433, T-1:738, AA:24, EE:229, NN:247).

115. Providence Probate Proceedings, 11:168, 180–81, 215, 226, 243.

116. See Patrick T. Conley, *Rhode Island in Rhetoric and Reflection, Public Addresses and Essays* (East Providence, R.I.: Rhode Island Publications Society, 2002), 516–19. Sullivan Dorr was one of the chief backers of the project.

117. Deeds, North Burial Ground, 1:107. Although the cemetery had been in existence since 1700, official records of plot sales were not kept until 1846 and records of burials, not until 1848. Presumably the first lot was where Patience's grandmothers Dorcas Lippitt and Betsy Spywood, as well as her parents Africa and Harriet (Spywood) Lippitt, were already buried. Since all four of them died before recordkeeping began, there is no official record of the burials in the cemetery office.

118. The gravestone of "Dery" Williams is in Lot 9, No. 0288 (Sterling, *North Burial Ground* [note 6], 15). Williams belonged to the committee that organized the African Union Meeting House in 1819 (*Short History of the African Union Meeting and School-House* [Providence: Brown and Danforth, 1821], 4).

\$1.^[119] The plan of the second lot, on file in the cemetery office, shows the graves of her daughter Ann Celia Lippitt and relatives of one of her fellow servants in the Dorr mansion, as well as later burials. It appears to adjoin the lot in which Patience herself is buried.

Patience and her daughter Ann Celia also bought land in Providence in the 1850s, investing in a small piece of property on Vermont Street at the rear of the estate of Stephen Martin. Vermont Street is far from the Dorr's Benefit Street mansion, in the southern part of Providence, near present-day Roger Williams Park. There are a number of deeds between 1852 and 1856 involving mortgages and leases on Lot 370 on Plat 2 with Stephen Gibbs and William H. C. Stephenson. The property was only 15 feet wide, very narrow for the house mentioned on it.^[120] In 1858 the two women were assessed a small tax (\$3.34 each) on their real estate which was valued at \$400 each.^[121] Patience appears there in the 1866 and 1867 Providence directories as "Lippitt, Patience, widow, house Vermont."^[122]

Although Providence blacks increasingly came to live in their own households during the nineteenth century,^[123] Patience, apparently a widow with few surviving relatives, found security in her alliance with the wealthy white Dorr family, perhaps her grandmother's best legacy. Like his father, Sullivan Dorr, Jr., was much richer than the average Providence resident, white or black, and astronomically richer than his servant, even one of thrifty habits and a solid bank account. When Patience was paying tax on \$400 worth of property in 1858, Sullivan Dorr, Jr., for his personal estate and as trustee to S. Ames, paid tax on real and personal property worth hundreds of thousands of dollars.^[124] Mere wealth did not serve alone to secure the services of faithful servants, at least in the experience of Sullivan's even wealthier sister, Candace (Dorr) Carrington. Her book of servants' wages shows that the typical servant in her mansion on Williams Street in Providence in the 1860s lasted perhaps six months before leaving or being fired.^[125] Sullivan Dorr, Jr., appears to have inspired loyalty.

119. The deed book does not give a lot number, merely specifying that it was in "old ground" (Deeds, North Burial Ground, 7:60). The three-hundred-square-foot lot was said to be on the east side of Juniper Path, 34 feet south of Dahlia Path, and thirty feet east of Grove. It was a rectangular lot 12 feet wide and 25 feet deep. The plan in the cemetery office gives the location as 27 feet east of Grove and 120 feet north of Summit Ave. A nice granite coping surrounds the lot, but the gravestones have not fared well: many have disappeared and others are only propped up.

120. Providence Deeds, 142:198–99, 239; 143:145; 147:45.

121. *List of Persons and Corporations Who Were Assessed the City Tax . . . Ordered by the City Council of Providence for the Year 1858* (Providence: H. H. Brown, 1858), 64 (and similar publications through 1863).

122. *Providence Directory . . . 1866* (Providence: Sampson, Davenport, & Co., 1866), 109; *Providence Directory . . . 1867* (Providence: Sampson, Davenport, & Co., 1867), 121.

123. Cottrol, *The Afro-Yankees* [note 25], 48–51.

124. *Providence City Tax 1858* [note 121], 34.

125. Candace (Dorr) Carrington, *Book of Servants Wages, 1854–1874*, Carrington Papers, Rhode Island Historical Society Library, Mss 333, Box 136. The Society has many images of the mansion and one picture of a rather dour lady tentatively identified as Mrs. Edward Carrington.

“M” described his old friend in his obituary as “an exceeding modest and usually silent man,” with a charitable nature.^[126]

Patience Lippitt was counted by name with the Dorr family in their grand house at 109 Benefit Street many times between 1850 and 1880.^[127] Before the censuses began to record the names of every member of a household, she was shown as one of the two colored women 18–50 there in 1835 and the free black woman 24–36 counted in the household in 1840.^[128] There may have been occasional gaps in her service between the state and federal census years: Patience appeared under her own name at a different address in 1838,^[129] and at her house on Vermont Street, as we have seen, in 1866 and 1867. Although the Dorr family was more or less intact in 1850 (the census reported Sullivan Dorr, 71, and Lydia Dorr, 68, their children Thomas W., 44, Allen, 42, and Sullivan, Jr., 37, along with four black servants), death diminished it greatly during the decade that followed. Patience was there for the deaths of Thomas W. Dorr (1854), Sullivan Dorr, Sr. (1858), and his wife Lydia (Allen) Dorr (1859).^[130] Although the house itself was very large, the household had dwindled by 1870 to Sullivan Dorr, Jr., himself, a lifelong bachelor, and a varying number of servants. Dorr was said in his obituary to have “withdrawn very much from society leading the life of a quiet gentleman in his hours of leisure in his own elegant home.”^[131] In census reports Patience is usually listed first among the servants, sometimes followed by her daughter Ann Celia. The 1865 census of Rhode Island distinguished Patience from the others by giving her occupation as “housekeeper” and theirs as “servant.” In 1880 she was shown as chambermaid, and Mary Ballou as cook. Patience Lippitt’s work was appreciated and rewarded by more than a newspaper notice. The first bequest in Sullivan Dorr, Jr.’s will, made 13 March 1869 and proved 9 December 1884, was of \$1,000 to “Patience Lippitt now in my service” for her sole use, twice as much as he left to either of the other two servants, Mary Ballou and John Harris.^[132] Incidentally, Dorr’s attitude to his long-dead brother, Thomas W. Dorr, is clear from his direction that “my body be interred in the burial lot in Swan Point Cemetery where rest the remains of my honored brother, deceased.”

126. Sullivan Dorr obituary [note 1].

127. 1850 U.S. Census, Providence, Ward 2, Providence County, Rhode Island, roll 844, p. 141; 1860 U.S. Census, Providence, Ward 2, roll 1210, p. 15; 1865 State Census of Rhode Island, Providence, Ward 2, p. 23; 1870 U.S. Census, Providence, Ward 2, roll 1478, p. 253; 1875 State Census of Rhode Island, Providence, Ward 2, p. 29; 1880 U.S. Census, Providence, Ward 2, roll 1211, p. 161. The 1865 and 1875 state censuses are at the Rhode Island State Archives.

128. 1835 Census of Providence [note 19], Ward 2; 1840 U.S. Census, Providence, Providence County, Rhode Island, roll 505, p. 360.

129. “Patience Lippitt” appeared in the 1838 *Providence City Directory* at “North Shore, Cove” (*Providence City Directory . . . 1838* [Providence: H. H. Brown, 1838], p. 145). This was only two years after the death of her mother (May 1836) and the birth of her daughter (July 1836).

130. Swan Point Cemetery Records, cemetery office.

131. Sullivan Dorr obituary [note 1].

132. Providence Wills, Administrations, and Guardianships, 30:191–92. Case No. A14272.

After the death of Sullivan Dorr, Jr. in 1884, Patience Lippitt lived with her daughter at various locations in Providence. The 1885 state census found Patience and Ann boarding in a household of five in Providence's Ward 6.^[133] By 1889 the two women were living at 73 Transit Street, Providence, in the home of Herbert and Fanny Ballou.^[134] The Ballous were relatives of another former servant, Virginia-born Mary Ballou, who had been counted in Sullivan Dorr, Jr.'s household in the previously cited censuses 1850 through 1880 and was remembered in his will. This Transit Street address was listed on Patience's death record, and it was from here that she was taken to be buried near her parents and grandmothers in North Burial Ground. In addition to the standard information on the front, her white marble gravestone is inscribed on the top in now worn block letters "MOTHER."

Patience Lippitt made a simple will, dated 12 February 1878, naming her daughter Ann Celia Lippitt executrix and sole beneficiary.^[135] Sullivan Dorr, Jr., witnessed her will as he had witnessed her grandmother's more than forty years before. The will was proved 20 May 1890. The sureties for the \$5,000 bond were William and Samuel Ames.^[136]

Child of Patience Lippitt, presumably with Richard Lippitt:

- i. ANN CELIA LIPPITT, b. Providence 1835–36; d. unm. 424 Benefit St., Providence, 5 Sept. 1916, of breast cancer,^[137] bur. Providence Historic Cemetery 1, North Burial Ground.^[138] Ann Celia Lippitt appeared in various records as Anna, Celia, Miss Annie, and most frequently Ann C. Lippitt. She was a baby when named a residual legatee in her great-grandmother's will in 1837.^[139] As has been mentioned, she spent most of life as a domestic servant

133. 1885 Census of Rhode Island, Rhode Island State Archives, viewed on microfilm, roll 12 (Providence, Wards 4-7 [vols. 3, 4], no pagination). This census was kept in rough alphabetical order (by first letter of surname) by ward. The others in the household have not been identified, and Patience and Ann have not been found in the Providence directory for that year.

134. *Providence Directory and Rhode Island Business Directory, 1889* (Providence: Sampson, Murdock, & Co., 1889), 334; *Providence Directory . . . 1890* [note 108], 338; 1900 U.S. Census, Providence, Ward 1, Providence County, Rhode Island, roll 1505, ED 3, p. 9B. The Ballou-Lippitt connection persisted long after Mary Ballou and Patience Lippitt were dead. One of Mary's grandchildren, Ernest L. Ballou (1883–1937), and his wife Ethel M. Ballou (1897–1978) were buried in North Burial Ground in the second plot belonging to Patience Lippitt (Sterling, *North Burial Ground* [note 6], 26; lot plan, cemetery office).

135. Providence Wills, Administrations, and Guardianships, 33:408. Case No. A16980.

136. Providence Bond Book, 27:18.

137. Rhode Island Vital Records, Deaths, 1916:244. That record gives her age as 80 years, 2 months, and 7 days, allowing a calculated month of birth of July 1836. The 1900 U.S. Census shows her date of birth as May 1835 (1900 U.S. Census, Providence Ward 1, ED 3, Providence County, Rhode Island, roll 1505, p. 9B). On the somewhat suspect 1905 state census (which gives her place of birth as Nashville, Tenn.), her date of birth is given as 4 October 1836 [see note 110]. What is certain is that she was born before Dorcas Lippitt made her will in April 1837.

138. North Burial Ground Records, cemetery office, Section 9, Lot 2610. This lot was owned by Patience Lippitt, although she is not shown on the map of burials in it.

139. Providence Wills, 15:277–79.

in the household of Sullivan Dorr, Jr., though absent in 1865 and 1880. Her death record lists her occupation as dressmaker. It may be that there was little call for her talents as Dorr's household grew smaller and smaller. Like other members of her family she maintained a savings account at the Old Stone Bank.^[140]

By 1890 when her mother died, Ann C. Lippitt was boarding in the Transit St. home of fellow servants, as previously mentioned. She may have taken another residential position as she was not listed in Providence directories 1892–1899. When she reappeared in directories 1901–1912 and in the 1900 and 1910 censuses, Ann C. Lippitt was boarding at 95 Transit St.^[141] One should not assume from the fact that she was a boarder that she was poor. In 1897, for example, she owed \$98.34 in city taxes, based on real estate worth \$960 and personal estate worth \$5,000.^[142] By the time of her death, however, her estate included only \$450 deposited in the Industrial Trust Company and personal estate valued at less than \$300.^[143]

Ann Celia Lippitt's funeral took place at 2 p.m. on 7 Sept. 1916 from her residence at 424 Benefit St.^[144] Cemetery records show that she was buried in the lot in North Burial Ground that belonged to her mother. Ann Celia was buried with her mother, maternal grandparents, and two maternal great-grandmothers, Betsey Spywood and Dorcas Lippitt.

(concluded)

140. One can follow the growth of her account in Old Stone Bank Records [note 18], Series 7, Ledger S:178, T-1:882, AA:64, BB:14.

141. *The Providence Directory . . . 1901* (Providence: Sampson, Murdock, Co., 1901), p. 537. All following directories were published at Providence by Sampson, Murdock, Co. in the year they cover. 1902, p. 517; 1903, p. 446; 1904, p. 465; 1905, p. 474; 1906, p. 502; 1907, p. 404; 1908, p. 401; 1909, p. 440; 1910, p. 406; 1911, p. 426; 1912, 430; 1910 U.S. Census, Providence, Ward 1, Providence County, Rhode Island, ED 154, roll 624, p. 2A. Transit Street was renumbered several times after numbers were first assigned in the 1830s, so it is unclear whether she was actually in a different house than before. Both the present Nos. 73 and 95 have been beautifully restored.

142. *1897 Tax Book, City of Providence* (Providence: O. A. Carleton & Co., 1897), 255.

143. Providence Probate Records, Ann C. Lippitt, Case No. 17816, inventory included in original file papers, Providence City Archives.

144. *Providence Journal*, 7 September 1916, p. 3. The duplex, 424–426 Benefit Street, had been built in 1845 by Asa Howard near the southern end of Benefit Street, but since 1873 it had been a boarding house (Gowdey Collection, Providence Preservation Society, House Histories, Rhode Island Historical Society Library).

ANCESTRY OF BENNET ELIOT OF NAZEING, ESSEX,
FATHER OF SEVEN GREAT MIGRATION
IMMIGRANTS TO MASSACHUSETTS

William Wyman Fiske

(concluded from Register 162 [2007]:72)

9. GEORGE ELIOT (*John*^C, *William*^D) was born say 1527, and died after 15 December 1609 when he was mentioned in the will of his grandson, Rowland Eliot.^[179] George Eliot married **JOAN** _____, who was deceased by 10 December 30 Eliz [1587], when George Eliot of Wellington, Herts, gentleman, entered into an agreement relating to his “forthcoming marriage” to **SUSAN** (_____) **SCARLETT** of Little Birch, Essex, widow.^[180] In 1600 George Ellyott, Senior, with sons Augustine Ellyott, gent., George Ellyott, Junior, gent., and Edward Ellyott, gent., conveyed property to John Haynes, Senior, gent.^[181]

Children of George and Joan (_____) Eliot:

- i. **AUSTEN ELIOT**, b. say 1550; m. Hunsdon, Herts, 14 June 1582 **ANNES HALE**.^[182]
The will of Austen Eliot of Waltham Abbey, Essex, gent., dated 20 Oct 1605, proved on or before 11 Nov. 1605, has been published.^[183] In his will Austen Eliot left son Rowland £84 and daughters Anne Eliot, Mary Eliot, and Martha Eliot £80 each, to be paid by John Haines of Curricott [*sic*, Codicote], Herts, gent., within six months after the decease of Austen’s father, George Eliot of Widford, gentleman. The John Haines to whom Austen entrusts his children’s bequests was his first cousin [13 below], son of Blyth (Eliot) Haynes [11 below] and the father of Gov. John¹ Haynes of Connecticut [13.x below]. Austen Eliot also named sister Anne Elliott, brother-in-law Edward Hale of Cheshunt, brother Edward Elliott (to be executor), and made “beloved friend”

¹⁷⁹ Essex Record Office, Commissary Court, Essex and Hertfordshire Jurisdiction, D/ABW 13/205. The will of Rowland Eliot of Hatfield Broadoak [Essex], dated 15 December 1609 (no date of probate), named, among others, grandfather George Elyott, kinsman Sir Thomas Elyott, cousin John Elyot, uncle Edward Hales (with children) and Agnes his sister, cousin Robert Warner, cousin Huckle preacher at Hatfield, cousin Thomas Tucke. Note that Thomas Tucke was named, with Philip Eliot, as overseers in the 1588 will of John Eliot of Hunsdon [5.iii above].

¹⁸⁰ Add. Charter 58690 in the British Library. The document relates to the marriage settlement by George Eliott of Wellington, Hertfordshire, gent, stating that in view of his forthcoming marriage with Suzan Scarlett of Little Birch, Essex, widow, [he was] conveying to Christopher Chibborne of Messing, Essex, esquire, and Edward Lawrence of Little Birch, Essex, esq, as trustees his capital messuage called Elliott[es] with its lands etc. in Widford, Hertfordshire, now in the tenure of his son Augustyne Elliott.

¹⁸¹ Brigg, *Herts Genealogist and Antiquary* [note 15], 3:321. The 1576 will of Rowland Eliot [4.iii above], names the sons of his brother George, in birth order, as Austen, George, and Edward.

¹⁸² Parish registers of Hunsdon, Hertfordshire [FHL 0,991,316].

¹⁸³ Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England* [note 4], 2:902.

John Payton, parson of Widford, overseer. The will was witnessed by George Elliott. Austen's brother Edward renounced executorship 11 Nov. 1605, which was then assumed by the testator's daughter Anne Elliott.

- ii. GEORGE ELIOT, of Bishops Stortford, Herts.
- iii. EDWARD ELIOT. As Edward Elliott of Eastham, Essex, gentleman, he left a nuncupative will dated 26 March [43 Eliz] 1600/1, in which he named son Edward and wife Jane, whom he made sole executor.^[184] He m. Barking, Essex, 1584 JANE (_____) PULLIVER, widow of Edward Pulliver.^[185]
- iv. ANNE ELIOT.

10. EDWARD^B ELIOT (*John^C, William^D*) of Newland Hall, Essex, was born say 1535 (from age at death). He married at St. Mary le Bow, London, 3 February 1557/8, **JANE GEDGE**, daughter of James Gedge.^[186] "Edward Eliot Esquire" was buried at Roxwell, Essex, 29 December 1595.^[187] A monumental brass in the neighboring parish of Writtle, Essex, shows his date of death as 22 December 1595.^[188]

¹⁸⁴ Essex Record Office, Archdeaconry of Essex, D/AER 19/59.

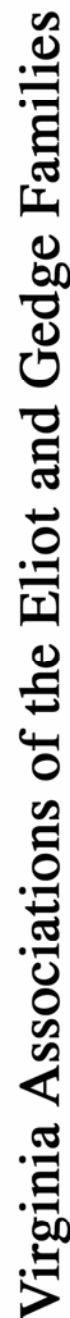
¹⁸⁵ Percival Boyd, "Boyd's Marriage Index, Essex," typescript at the Society of Genealogists, London [FHL 0,472,033]; online at www.englishorigins.com). Edward Hubbard of Stansted Mountfitchet, esquire, left a will dated 16 March [43 Eliz] 1600/01 and proved 14 May 1602 (Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 33 Montague [FHL 0,092,012]), in which he left "Jane wife of Edward Elliott, sometime wife of Edward Pulliver" an annuity of £20. He also named a house "near Stansted chapel . . . [and stated] that old father Elliott and his son, who are in possession of part of the house, and his son's wife shall have the use during their lives . . . for the ease of the parishioners I declare that old Elliott have for life 10s. yearly" and leaves 6s. 8d. yearly to Eliot and his wife.

¹⁸⁶ Parish Registers of St. Mary le Bow [note 81]. Details of the daughters of James Gedge can be gleaned from the The Calendar of Patent Rolls for Elizabeth I. On 20 June 1559, licence to enter upon their lands was granted to "Mary Gege [*sic*], as in her own right, and Edward Elyott and Joan his wife, as in right of Joan, Mary and Joan being two daughters and co-heirs of James Gege of Shenfield in Ginnergaret, co., Essex, son and heir of Margaret, late the wife of Robert Gege, citizen and 'merc' of London, and late the wife of [George] Gefforde of Myddelclayton, co. Buckingham, knight, and kinswoman and co-heir of John Barfeld [*sic*, Bardfield] the elder" (*Calendar of the Patent Rolls Preserved in the Public Record Office, Elizabeth I, Vol. 1, 1558–1560* [London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1939], 73). A third daughter of James Gedge is identified in the 29 January 1559/60 grant to "Thomas Eden, executor of William Barnes, of the wardship and marriage of Anne Gedge, one of the three daughters and co-heirs of James Gedge" (*ibid.*, 341).

The Manor of Newland Hall, Essex, came to Edward Eliot through his marriage to Jane Gedge (Philip Morant, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Essex*, 2 vols. (London: T. Osborne, 1768), 2:74). Specifically, sisters Margaret, wife of Robert Gedge, and Thomasine, wife of William Daniell, the daughters of Thomas Bardfield of Shenfield [Essex], Esq. inherited possession of the manor following the death of the last male heir of their uncle John Bardfield. At the time of his death 22 August 1556, the manor was held by James Gedge, son of Robert and Margaret (Bardfield) Gedge.

¹⁸⁷ Parish registers of Roxwell, Essex [FHL 1,472,678].

¹⁸⁸ Winters, "Eliot Family" [note 3], *Register* 39:369.



Neere unto this place resteth in peace the body of Edward Elliot, late of Newland, in the county of Essex, Esq.; son of John Elliot of Stortford, in the countye of Hertford. He tooke wyfe Jane one of the daughters of James Gedge, son and heire of Margaret Gedge, one of the daughters and heire of Thomas Barfield of Shenfield; by whom he had yssue 4 sonnes and 6 daughters. They lived together in married estate 33 yeres and he decesed the 22 day of Decemb. In the yere of our Lorde 1595 [aged] 60.^[189]

Jane's sister, Mary (Gedge) (Harris) (Berners) Butler, widow of Christopher Harris, Anthony Berners, and John Butler,^[190] was at the center of an important grouping of six Virginia immigrants [see the chart facing this page]. Her niece by her first marriage was Dorothy (Harris) Kempe, the mother of Richard¹ Kempe, acting Governor of Virginia 1644–45, and the grandmother of Richard's nephews, Edmund¹ Kempe and Matthew¹ Kempe, all of Virginia.^[191] Mary's stepchildren [as well as her greatnephew and greatniece]^[192] by her third marriage were Virginia immigrants John¹ Butler and Elizabeth¹ (Butler) Claiborne [see 10.vii below], wife of Col. William¹ Claiborne, Secretary of the Colony of Virginia.^[193] Her son, maritime author Nathaniel Butler, was colonial governor of the Bermuda Company.^[194] Equally interesting is the marriage of Mary's sister-in-law, Felice Harris, to Bartholomew Averell, the brother of Bennet Averell of Sawbridge-worth, Hertfordshire.^[195] Bennet Averill was the godfather of Bennet^A Eliot [12

¹⁸⁹ Edward and Jane (Gedge) Eliot were in the thirty-eighth year of their marriage at the time of his death.

¹⁹⁰ The 1552 Essex visitation mistakenly records that Leonard Barnes [*sic*, Berners], third son of John Barnes of Writtle [Essex], "mar'd Mary dot' to James Gedge, to her first husband Crystofer Harris" and had a son Antony Barnes (Metcalf, *Visitation of Essex* [note 28], 1:4). Christopher Harris, who married Mary Gedge, died 26 December 1571 (Morant, *History and Antiquities of Essex* [note 186], 2:54). A Chancery Court Case presented between 1588 and 1603 shows that John Butler esquire and wife Mary brought claim regarding her right of dower in right of Mary to properties [Manor of Hinton, Gloucestershire; Manors of Tobye and Fryerning, and lands in Margaretting and Mountnessing], part of which were assured to the plaintiff by her former husband Anthony Berners (The National Archives, C2/Eliz/B31/51). Mary Gedge married third John Butler of Sharbrooke, Bedfordshire (Metcalf, *Visitation of Essex* [note 28], 1:169–70, 365, 415).

¹⁹¹ Douglas Richardson, *Plantagenet Ancestry: A Study in Colonial and Medieval Families* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2004), 415–16. See also Metcalf, *Visitation of Essex* [note 28], 1:169–70, 365. Christopher Harris was the son of William Harris of Southminster by his third wife, Ann Rutter (*ibid.*, 1:415). Arthur Harris was William's son by his second wife Joan Cooke of Bocking [Essex]. By his first wife, Joan Smyth, William was the father of "Fylis weded to Bartylmew Averell of London" (*ibid.*, 1:9).

¹⁹² John Butler, Mary's stepson by her third marriage, married her niece Jane Eliot [10.vii below], daughter of Edward and Jane (Gedge) Eliot.

¹⁹³ Richardson, *Plantagenet Ancestry* [note 191], 115.

¹⁹⁴ H.G.C. Matthew and Brian Harrison, ed. *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, 60 vols. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004), 9:190–91.

¹⁹⁵ For the Averell family, see William Wyman Fiske, "The Wall Family of Essex, Part Two: The English Origin of James Wall of Hampton and Exeter, New Hampshire; Including Shared Averell Ancestry with Elizabeth (Sibthorp) Elliot, Wife of Philip Elliot of Roxbury, Massachusetts," *The American Genealogist* 80 (2005):102–16, 201–16, at 208–16 (which incorrectly shows Felice's father, William Harris, as a knight).

below], the grandfather of Elizabeth (Sibthorpe) Eliot, wife of Bennet Eliot's son Philip [12.ii below], and the great-grandfather of James¹ Wall of Hampton and Exeter, New Hampshire.^[196] As previously shown, Edward Eliot's brother Rowland was stepfather to Elizabeth (Thompson) Jernegan, grandmother to Thomas Jernegan of Virginia.^[197]

At Easter Term 1563 Edw. Eliott, gent. and wife Jane quitclaimed to John Eliott and Richard Pylson [*sic*, Pilston], gentlemen, and the heirs of John Eliott "a third part of the manors of Newland Hall, Wares & Heyrons [with other Essex properties]."^[198] On 5 June 1570, a grant for life was made to "Edward Elliott of Newland, co. Essex," of the office of particular surveyor of lands in the county of Essex.^[199] In 1573 Arthur Harris, esq. and wife Dorothy, transferred to Edward Elliot, gent., the "Manor of Great Birch" [with other Essex properties]. In 1593 Edward Elyott esq. and wife Jane, with John Butler, esq. and wife Mary, transferred property in Good Easter, High Easter & Pleshey to John Glascock, esq. and Richard Glascock, gentleman.^[200]

The will of Edward Eliot, dated 23 December 1595 and proved 15 May 1596, has been published.^[201] He left his manor of "Wicombes als Wickemhames" to his eldest son Thomas for the life of his widow Jane, after which it was to pass to second son Edward. His property called Priors he left to his third son John. Daughters Hannah, Jane, and Elizabeth were to receive £300 at marriage or age 21. To "daughter Collen" he left £20 and to "my brother Bogas the like sum of twenty pounds over and above all such sums as my son, her husband, oweth unto me" [*sic*]. Edward also named his brother Butler, sister Butler, nephew Mr. Barners,^[202] brother George Eliot and his three sons, sister Pulisden [*sic*, Pilston], Mr. Josline, minister at Good Easter, cousin Huckle and his wife,^[203] Mr. Kendall of Roxwell, and goddaughter Priscilla Quarles. The will was witnessed by John Butler, Richard Glascocke, John Collen, and Stephen Collen.

¹⁹⁶ Ibid., 80:102–16, 201–16.

¹⁹⁷ See 4.iii above and note 121.

¹⁹⁸ Marc Fitch and Frederick Emmison, ed., *Feet of Fines for Essex, Volume V, 1547–1580* (Oxford: Leopard's Head Press, 1991), 101.

¹⁹⁹ *Calendar of the Patent Rolls Preserved in the Public Record Office, Elizabeth I, Vol. 5, 1569–1572* (London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1966), 11.

²⁰⁰ F. G. Emmison, ed., *Feet of Fines for Essex, Volume VI, 1581–1603* (Oxford: Leopard's Head Press, 1993), 103. "Wife Mary" was Mary (Gedge) (Harris) (Berners) Butler.

²⁰¹ Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England* [note 4], 2:898–99.

²⁰² Presumably this was a reference to a son of his sister-in-law by her second marriage to Anthony Berners.

²⁰³ Winifred Pilston, presumably a daughter of Edward's sister Winifred (Eliot) Pilston [4.vii above], married at Farnham, Essex, 13 November 1582, John Huckle (parish registers of Farnham, Essex [FHL 1,472,222]).

Children of Edward^B and Jane (Gedge) Eliot; all baptisms at Roxwell, Essex.^[204]

- i. SON, d. by 23 Dec. 1595, the date of his father's will.
- ii. DAUGHTER, d. by 23 Dec. 1595, the date of her father's will
- iii. DOROTHY ELIOT, m. by 23 Dec. 1595 JOHN COLLEN.^[205]
- iv. MARY ELIOT, bp. 23 June 1572; m. (1) Ardleigh, Essex, 1589 EDWARD BOGGAS,^[206] m. (2) Writtle, Essex, 1606 MATHEW DAVIES.^[207] The will of Mary's daughter "Dorothy Davies the only daughter of Matthew Davies late Doctor of Divinity and vicar of Writtle," dated 13 April 1634, proved 24 Oct. 1634, mentioned many of her Eliot relatives.^[208]
- v. (Sir) THOMAS ELIOT, bp. 30 May 1573; knighted 23 July 1603.^[209] He m. MARY TOWSE, daughter of William and Joan (French) Towse of Takely, Essex.^[210] Sir Thomas Eliot d. after 13 April 1634, the date of the will of his niece, Dorothy Davies [see iv above], in which she named "Sir Thomas Elliott, knight, my uncle."
- vi. HANNAH ELIOT, named before Jane and Elizabeth in their father's will so perhaps she was the Anne Eliot bp. [Roxwell] 10 Oct. 1574. She m. (as Anna Eliot) Good Easter, Essex, 7 April 1600 JOHN PYNCHON.^[211] They were both alive in 1634 when named in the will of Hannah's niece, Dorothy Davies [see iv above], with their children Hannah, Sarah, and John Pinchone [*sic*].^[212]
- vii. JANE^A ELIOT, bp. 23 June 1576; m. Roxwell 27 Dec. 1599 JOHN BUTLER, son of John and Cressett (St. John) Butler, and stepson of Jane's aunt Mary (Gedge) (Harris) (Berners) Butler.^[213] The children of John and Jane (Eliot) Butler are listed in the 1634 Essex visitation as John, Thomas, Jane, Sarah, Elizabeth, Cresseid, Martha, and Ursula.^[214] Of these children, John and Elizabeth settled in Maryland, Elizabeth having married ca. 1635 WILLIAM¹ CLAIBORNE, son of Thomas and Sarah (Smyth) (James) Clayborn.^[215]

²⁰⁴ Edward Eliot's monumental brass (see note 189) says he and his wife had four sons and six daughters. However, because in the late sixteenth century the parish registers of Roxwell, Essex, do not list parents, only the surviving children named in Edward's will can be identified — and their order is not entirely certain.

²⁰⁵ Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England*, [note 4], 2:866.

²⁰⁶ "Boyd's Marriage Index, Essex" [note 185].

²⁰⁷ Ibid.

²⁰⁸ Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England*, [note 4], 2:857–58.

²⁰⁹ Shaw, *Knights of England* [note 30], 2:126; Metcalfe, *Visitation of Essex* [note 28], 1:505.

²¹⁰ Metcalfe, *Visitation of Essex* [note 28], 1:505.

²¹¹ Parish registers of Good Easter, Essex [FHL 0,857,070].

²¹² Although the will of Dorothy Davies is discussed in Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England*, [note 4], 2:857–58, 865–66, in connection with the ancestry of William¹ Pynchon of Springfield, Massachusetts, it is unclear who this John Pynchon was.

²¹³ Metcalfe, *Visitation of Essex* [note 28], 1:169–70.

²¹⁴ Ibid., 1:365.

²¹⁵ Richardson, *Plantagenet Ancestry* [note 191], 115; Clayton Torrence, "The English Ancestry of William Claiborne of Virginia," in *Genealogies of Virginia Families From the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 5 vols. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1981), 2:23–70, at 67–70. See also John Frederick Dorman, *Claiborne of Virginia: Descendants of Colonel William Claiborne* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1995), *passim*, and John Frederick

- viii. EDWARD ELIOT, bp. 5 July 1579, d. after 23 Dec. 1595, the date of his father's will.
- ix. JOHN ELIOT, m. ANNE _____. They were both alive in 1634 when named in the will of John's niece Dorothy Davies [see iv above] with their children Anne, Mary, Edward, and Susanna Elliott.
- x. ELIZABETH ELIOT, m. JOHN YONGE of Roxwell, gent., son of Thomas and Parnell (Hunwick) Yonge.^[216] The 1634 will of her niece Dorothy Davies [see iv above], names the children of her Aunt Young [*sic*], widow, as John, Elizabeth, Edward, and Constantine.

11. BLYTH^B ELIOT (*John^C, William^D*) was born say 1528.^[217] She was buried as "Blith wyffe of George Hayns" at Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, 10 August 1571.^[218] She married say 1550 **GEORGE HAYNES**,^[219] son of John Haynes "of the Mill" in Much Hadham, and his first wife (the second wife of John Haynes was Blyth's aunt Joan Eliot [1.vi above]). George Haynes's sister Katherine was the first wife of Simon^B Eliot [8 above].

George Haynes married second at Much Hadham 19 November 1571, Agnes Alles. George Haynes "of Hadham Mill" was buried at Much Hadham 29 November 1584, and Agnes Haynes "an owld woman" was buried there 12 February 1603/4.

The will of George Haynes, published elsewhere,^[220] dated 9 November 1584 and proved 4 January 1584/5, names wife Agnes, son John Haynes, daughter Mary (unmarried and under 21), sons George and Edmond (both under 21), and Margaret Horsley [relationship not stated but possibly the cousin Margaret Haynes named in the 1576 will of Rowland Eliot, 4.iii above]. Son John Haynes and William Hampton were appointed overseers with wife Agnes to be executrix.

The Hertfordshire Feet of Fines show that at Trinity Term 1585 John Haynes and wife Mary made two separate transfers: *first*, holdings in Little Hadham and Standon [Hertfordshire] to George Haynes, presumably John's brother [iv below], and Agnes Haynes, widow; *second*, three messuages and lands in Albury, Little Hadham, and Thorley [Hertfordshire] to Edmund Haynes, presumably John's youngest brother [v below], and Agnes Haynes, widow.^[221]

Dorman, *Adventurers of Purse and Person, Virginia 1607–1624/5*, 4th ed., 3 vols. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2004–07), 1:92–95.

²¹⁶ Metcalfe, *Visitation of Essex* [note 28], 1:332.

²¹⁷ Blyth Eliot's year of birth and year of marriage are rough approximations, based on the fact her son John Haynes [13 below] married 13 January 1577/8. Thus Blyth may have been older than her brother Edward Eliot [10 above].

²¹⁸ Parish registers of Much Hadham, Hertfordshire [FHL 0,991,376].

²¹⁹ In the 1558 Essex visitation, John Eliot Senior's daughter Blyth was described as "uxor George Heynes" (Metcalfe, *Visitation of Essex* [note 28], 1:49).

²²⁰ Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England*, [note 4], 2:897.

²²¹ Brigg, *Herts Genealogist and Antiquary* [note 15], 2:343.

Children of George and Blyth^B (Eliot) Haynes:

- 13 i. JOHN^A HAYNES, m. MARY MICHEL.
- ii. MARGARET HAYNES, possibly the Margaret Horsley named in her father's will dated 9 Nov. 1584.
- iii. MARY HAYNES, bp. Much Hadham, Herts, 9 Nov. 1567.

Children of George and Agnes (Alles) Haynes:

- iv. GEORGE HAYNES, bp. Thorley, Herts, 21 Sept. 1576.^[222]
- v. EDMOND HAYNES, bp. Much Hadham 29 Dec. 1583.

12. BENNET^A ELIOT (*Simon^B, Thomas^C, William^D*) was born after 1552.^[223] It is likely that he was named after his godfather, Bennet Averell of Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, whose will, dated 11 April 1572 and proved 18 November 1572, left 20 shillings to godson Bennet Aylet [*sic*] at age 21.^[224]

Bennet Eliot married at Widford, Hertfordshire, 30 October 1598, **LETTICE ALGER**, daughter of Francis and Lettice (Peacock) Alger.^[225] In mid-March 1604/5 Benedict Ellyott and his wife Lettice sold "one messuage one garden one orchard and two acres of land with appurtenances in Harlow" to Thomas Hardye for £40.^[226]

Lettice was buried at Nazeing 6 March 1620/1, and Bennet was buried there 21 November 1621.^[227] The will of Bennet Eliot, dated 5 November 1621 and proved 28 March 1622, has been published.^[228]

Children of Bennet^A and Lettice (Alger) Eliot:

- i. SARAH¹ ELIOT, bp. Widford, Herts, 13 Jan. 1599/1600; d. Roxbury, Mass., 27 March 1672/3 aged about 73. She m. Nazeing, Essex, 6 Aug. 1618 WILLIAM¹ CURTIS, who d. Roxbury 9 Dec. 1672 age 80. The family of William and Sarah (Eliot) Curtis is summarized elsewhere.^[229]

²²² Parish registers of Thorley, Hertfordshire [FHL 1,042,206].

²²³ Simon Eliot was still married to Katherine (Haynes) Eliot at the time John Haynes, his (then) father-in-law, made his will on 20 July 1551 (Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England*, [note 4], 2:896), making it unlikely that Simon would have remarried to Bennet's mother, Jane, and had a child prior to 1552.

²²⁴ Essex Record Office, Archdeaconry of Middlesex, D/AMR 3/181, abstracted in Brigg, *Herts Genealogist and Antiquary* [note 15], 1:371.

²²⁵ Parish registers of Widford, Hertfordshire [FHL 0,991,404]; William Wyman Fiske, "Ancestry of Lettice (Alger) Eliot of Nazeing, Essex, Mother of Seven Great Migration Immigrants to Massachusetts," *Register* 160 (2006):181–84.

²²⁶ Dated 15 days before Easter 2 James I (The National Archives, CP25/2/292/2JasI/Easter).

²²⁷ Parish registers of Nazeing, Essex (Essex Record Office, T/R 179/1).

²²⁸ Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England* [note 4], 2:904–06.

²²⁹ Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England 1620–1633*, 3 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1995), 1:499–501. *Vital Records of Roxbury, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 2 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1925–26), 2:501, shows Sarah (Eliot) Curtis's age at death as 73 (not about 73), and the date of William Curtis's death as 8 December [1672] aged 80 years.

- ii. PHILIP¹ ELIOT, bp. Widford 25 April 1602; d. Roxbury 22 Oct. 1657.^[230] He m. St. Andrews by the Wardrobe, London, 28 Oct. 1624 ELIZABETH SIBTHORPE.^[231] Philip Eliot and his family are summarized elsewhere.^[232]
- iii. JOHN ELIOT, bp. Nazeing 6 Feb. 1602/3; bur. there 18 Feb. 1602/3.
- iv. (REV.) JOHN¹ ELIOT, "Apostle to the Indians," bp. Widford 5 Aug. 1604; d. Roxbury 21 May 1690. He m. Roxbury in Oct. 1632 ANN MOUNTFORD, who d. there 22 March 1686/7. Rev. John Eliot and his family are summarized elsewhere.^[233]
- v. JACOB¹ ELIOT, bp. Widford 21 Sept. 1606; d. Boston, Mass., 6 May 1651. He m. by 1632 MARGERY _____. Jacob Eliot and his family are summarized elsewhere.^[234]
- vi. LYDIA¹ ELIOT, bp. Nazeing 1 July 1610; d. not long before 19 July 1676 when her estate was inventoried.^[235] She m. (1) High Laver, Essex, 26 July 1631 JAMES¹ PENNIMAN, who d. Braintree, Mass., 26 Dec. 1664.^[236] Lydia m. (2) Medfield, Mass., 7 [Dec.?] 1665 THOMAS¹ WIGHT, who d. there 17 March 1673/4.^[237] The family of James and Lydia (Eliot) Penniman is summarized elsewhere.^[238] The will of Thomas¹ Wight, dated 7 Feb. 1672/3 and proved 2 April 1674, acknowledged a signed agreement with his present wife Lydia made prior to their marriage, now in "the keeping of Mr. John Eliot, Pastor of the Church of Christ, in Roxbury, her brother."^[239]
- vii. FRANCIS¹ ELIOT, bp. Nazeing 10 April 1615; d. 23 Oct. 1677, probably at Braintree, Mass.^[240] He m. by 1640 MARY SAUNDERS, bp. All Saints, Sudbury, Suffolk, 26 Aug. 1619, d. Medford 17 Jan. 1696/7, daughter of

²³⁰ Anderson et al., *Great Migration, Volume II, C–F* [note 1], 415; *Vital Records of Roxbury* [note 229], 2:520, shows Philip Eliot's date of death as 24 October [1657].

²³¹ Parish registers of St. Andrews by the Wardrobe, London [FHL 0,374,343]. Elizabeth (Sibthorpe) Eliot was the granddaughter of Bennet Averell, godfather of Bennet^A Eliot (see notes 174 and 175 above).

²³² Anderson et al., *Great Migration, Volume II, C–F* [note 1], 413–16.

²³³ Anderson, *Great Migration Begins* [note 229], 1:630–32. *Vital Records of Roxbury* [note 230], 2:520, shows John Eliot's date of death as 24 October 1690 age 86 (cemetery record).

²³⁴ Anderson, *Great Migration Begins* [note 229], 1:626–30.

²³⁵ Suffolk County Probate, 12:46.

²³⁶ Anderson, *Great Migration Begins* [note 229], 3:1429.

²³⁷ *Vital Records of Medfield, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1903), 163, 243.

²³⁸ Anderson, *Great Migration Begins* [note 229], 3:1426–30; Clifford L. Stott, "The English Origin of James¹ Penniman of Boston and Braintree, Massachusetts," *The American Genealogist* 71 (1996):12–18.

²³⁹ Suffolk County Probate, docket 680, transcribed in William Ward Wight, *A Record of Thomas Wight of Dedham and Medfield and of His Descendants 1635–1890* (Lansing, Mich.: Wight Family Organization, 1980), 3–4.

²⁴⁰ "Records of the First Church at Braintree, Mass.," *Register* 59 (1905):87–91, 153–59, 269–75, 360–65, at 365. There is an account of Francis Eliot and his family in Waldo Chamberlain Sprague, *Genealogies of the Families of Braintree, Massachusetts, 1640–1850 . . .*, CD-ROM (Boston: NEHGS, 2001), transcribed from the manuscript in R. Stanton Avery Special Collections at NEHGS, cards 1557, 1558, 1558R.

Martin¹ and Rachel (____) (Brackett) Saunders of Braintree.^[241] Francis Eliot was made a freeman 2 4th month [June] 1641.^[242] He left a will, dated 20 Oct. 1677 and proved 12 Nov. 1677,^[243] naming daughters Mary Hubart, Rachell Poulter, and Hannah Willis; son Stephen Willis; daughter Abigail Eliot; beloved wife Mary (to be sole executrix); beloved friends Cap^t Rich^d Bracket, Br^o Robert Parmenter,^[244] and Edmund Quinsey to be overseers.

Children of Francis¹ and Mary (Saunders) Eliot, all born at Braintree:^[245]

1. *Mary*² *Eliot*, b. 27 11th month 1640 [27 Jan. 1640/1]; d. Braintree 22 5th month [July] 1675;^[246] m. Braintree 13 April 1662 CALEB HOBART^[247] (as the second of four wives), son of Thomas² (*Edmund*¹) and Anne (Plomer) Hobart.^[248]
2. *Rachel Eliot*, b. 26 8th month [Oct.] 1643; d. 20 March 1723[4?] in her 80th year, probably at Medford, Mass.; m. (1) Billerica, Mass., 29 Dec. 1662 JOHN POULTER, who d. Medford, Mass., 20 May 1676, son of John¹ and Mary (Pope?) Poulter.^[249] Rachel m. (2) 1677–78 JOHN WHITMORE, b. Cambridge 1 Oct. 1654, son of Francis¹ and Isabel (Park) Whitmore.^[250] On 19 Dec. 1678, John Whitmore of Medford acknowledged a debt of £100 to his “honoured mother Mary Elyott.”^[251]
3. *John Eliot*, b. 17 2nd month [April] 1650; d. presumably without children by 20 Oct. 1677, as he was not named in his father’s will.
4. *Hannah Eliot*, b. 11 8th month [Oct.] 1651; m. Braintree 3 6th month [Aug.] 1670 STEPHEN WILLIS, b. Cambridge, Mass., 14 Oct. 1644, son of George¹ and Jane (____) (Palfrey) Willis.^[252]

²⁴¹ Douglas Richardson, “The Brackett–Newcomb–Sanders Connection,” *The American Genealogist* 55 (1979):215–17; *Vital Records of Medford, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston, NEHGS, 1907), 366 (death).

²⁴² Nathaniel Shurtleff, ed., *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, Vol. 1, 1628–1641* (Boston: William White, 1853), 378.

²⁴³ Suffolk County Probate, docket 923; 6:213–14.

²⁴⁴ Robert Parmenter and Francis Eliot had married sisters, hence the designation “brother.”

²⁴⁵ David Pulsifer, “Records of Boston [for Braintree],” *Register* 3 (1849):126–27 et seq., at 127; Samuel Bates, ed., *Records of the Town of Braintree, Massachusetts, 1640 to 1793*, 2 vols. (Randolph, Mass.: Daniel Huxford, 1886), 2:633, 628, 633, 818.

²⁴⁶ Bates, *Records of Braintree* [note 245], 2:640.

²⁴⁷ C. Edward Egan, “The Hobart Journal,” *Register* 121 (1967):3–25, 102–27 et seq., at 113.

²⁴⁸ Anderson, *Great Migration Begins* [note 229], 2:959; Sprague, *Families of Braintree* [note 240], cards 2471–73.

²⁴⁹ Janet Ireland Delorey, “The Poulter Family of Rayleigh, Essex, England, and Billerica, Massachusetts,” *Register* 141 (1987):215–27, at 219; *Vital Records of Billerica, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1908), 250 (correct year of marriage).

²⁵⁰ Thomas Baldwin, comp., *Vital Records of Cambridge, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850*, 2 vols. (Boston: Wright & Potter, 1914–15), 1:754 (birth); Middlesex County Probate, File 24580 (Francis Whitmore); Jessie Whitmore Patten Purdy, *The Whitmore Genealogy: A Record of the Descendants of Francis Whitmore of Cambridge, Massachusetts (1625–1685)* (Reading, Pa.: Pengelly & Bro., 1907), 13, 17–18; Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England 1634–1635, Volume V, M–P* (Boston: NEHGS, 2007), 360–63 (Richard Park).

²⁵¹ Middlesex County Deeds, 7:28.

²⁵² Sprague, *Families of Braintree* [note 240], card 5696; Joan S. Guilford, *The Ancestry of Dr. J. P. Guilford*, 2 vols. (Orange, Cal.: Sheridan Psychological Services, 1990–2003), 1:845–47.

5. *Abigail Eliot*, b. 11 12th month 1658 [11 Feb. 1658/9]; d. Cambridge 1 7th month [Sept.] 1682;^[253] m. there 5 Dec. 1678 JONATHAN DUNSTER^[254] (as the first of three wives), b. there 28 Sept. or 27 Oct. 1653, son of Rev. Henry and Elizabeth (Atkinson?) Dunster.^[255]
- viii. MARY¹ ELIOT, bp. Nazeing 11 March 1620/1; d. Roxbury 24 March 1697/[8]; m. Roxbury 1 Jan. 1642/[?3] EDWARD¹ PAYSON (as the second of two wives). The family of Edward and Mary (Eliot) Payson is summarized elsewhere.^[256]

13. JOHN^A HAYNES (*Blyth Eliot, John^C, William^D*) was born say 1550. He died 3 November James I [1605],^[257] and was buried at Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, 7 November 1605. He married at Codicote, Hertfordshire, 13 January 1577/8, **MARY MICHEL**.^[258] The will of John Haynes of Codicote, esquire, dated 20 October 1605 and proved 7 February 1605/6, has been published.^[259] He left his manor of "Olde Holte" with other Essex properties for nine years to Charles Chilburne of Lincoln's Inn, Francis Crowley esquire of Grays Inn, Thomas Michell of "Tvinge" gent., and George Nodes of Shephall [the last two places in Hertfordshire], with instructions that the first year's lease and profits from these properties be paid to his eldest daughter Elizabeth, the second year's to daughter Mary, the third to daughter Margaret, the fourth to daughter Martha, the fifth to daughter Deborah, the sixth to daughter Sara, and the remaining three to be equally divided between youngest daughters Philadelphia, Anne, and Priscilla (all unmarried and under 21). After nine years the properties were to pass to eldest son John Haynes and, in case of his death before age 21, to youngest son Emanuell. John Haynes left his property "Haynes at Mill" in Much Hadham and Widford to wife Mary for life, after which it would pass to son Emanuel (to be held, if necessary, by the four named trustees until Emanuel turned 21). "Haynes at Mill" presumably was among the properties in Much Hadham and Little

²⁵³ S. V. Talcott, "Copy of the Diary of Noahdiah Russell, Tutor at Harvard College, Beginning Anno Dom. 1682" *Register* 7 (1853):53–59, at 57.

²⁵⁴ *Vital Records of Cambridge* [note 250], 2:131. Abigail Eliot, daughter of Francis and Mary (Saunders) Eliot, appears to have been the only woman of that name, either unmarried or widowed, in Massachusetts in 1678.

²⁵⁵ Lucius B. Paige, "Dunster and Wade Families," *Register* 27 (1873):307–10, at 308; Mary Lovering Holman, *Ancestry of Colonel John Harrington Stevens and His Wife, Frances Helen Miller*, 2 vols. (Concord, N.H.: Rumford Press, 1948–52), 1:41.

²⁵⁶ Anderson, *Great Migration: Volume V, M–P* [note 250], 5:389–95.

²⁵⁷ Inquisition Post Mortem held at Great Dunmow, Essex, 22 April 4 James I [1606] following the death of John Haynes, esquire (The National Archives, C142/294/90).

²⁵⁸ Parish registers of Codicote, Hertfordshire [FHL 1,042,052]. Mary was probably the sister of the Thomas Michell named in the will of John Haynes, above, presumably the Thomas Michell who married at Thorley, Hertfordshire, 7 July 1580, Elizabeth Williamson. On 24 November 1583, "Mary Haines" was a witness to the baptism of John Michell, son of Thomas, at Thorley.

²⁵⁹ Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 10 Stafford [FHL 0,092,025], abstracted in A. M. Haines, "Papers Relating to the Haines Family," *Register* 24 (1870):422–24. A note on the registered copy of the will states that on 19 August 1608, Mary Haynes "the wife of John Barley" replaced her mother, now deceased, as executrix. John Haynes' first cousin, Austen Eliot (9.i above), also signed his will 20 October 1605, mentioning John Haynes.

Hadham left to John Haynes by his father George Haynes. John also mentioned his manor “or farme called Walkeferes als Wakeferes,” identified in his Inquisition Post Mortem as the Manor of Walkefare[s] in Farnham, Essex.^[260] This was the same manor held by John Haynes’s uncle, Rowland Eliot, at the time of his will in 1576 [see 4.iii above]. John’s will was witnessed by Francis Crawley, Thomas Michell, Samuel Heminge, and John Webster.

Children of John^A and Mary (Michel) Haynes:

- i. ELIZABETH HAYNES, bp. Much Hadham, Herts, 25 Dec. 1578.
- ii. MARY HAYNES, bp. Much Hadham 13 Dec. 1579; m. Codicote, Herts, 23 June 1606 JOHN BARLEY.
- iii. JOHN HAYNES, bp. Codicote 24 Sept. 1583; bur. there the same day.
- iv. SUSAN HAYNES, bp. Codicote 26 Oct. 1584; bur. there 5 Nov. 1584.
- v. MARGARET HAYNES, bp. Much Hadham 6 March 1586. She probably was the Margaret Haines who m. Codicote 23 June 1606 SAMUEL HEMING.
- vi. MARTHA HAYNES, bp. Much Hadham 12 Nov. 1587.
- vii. DEBORAH HAYNES, bp. Much Hadham 27 Aug. 1589.
- viii. SARAH HAYNES, bp. Much Hadham 24 Jan. 1590/1.
- ix. PHILADELPHA HAYNES, bp. Much Hadham 4 Sept. 1592. She possibly was the Philadelph Haines who m. St. Gregory by St. Paul, London, 9 July 1617 JOHN COLES.^[261]
- x. (Gov.) JOHN¹ HAYNES, b. 1 May 1594;^[262] bp. Messing, Essex, 16 [Sept.?] 1594;^[263] d. Hartford, Conn., in Jan. 1653/4; m. (1) Hingham, Norfolk, 11 April 1616 MARY THORNTON; m. (2) by 1636 MABEL HARLAKENDEN. John Haynes and his family have been summarized elsewhere.^[264] He was governor of Massachusetts Bay in 1635 and governor of Connecticut for various years between 1639 and 1653.
- xi. HEZEKIAH HAYNES, bp. (as Ezechiah) Messing 14 April 1597; bur. there in Jan. 1598/9.
- xii. EMMANUEL HAYNES, bp. Messing 7 Oct 1599.
- xiii. ANNE HAYNES.
- xiv. PRISCILLA HAYNES.

(concluded)

²⁶⁰ At the time of his death John Haynes was seized of the manor of Ouldholt, Essex, lands in Great and Little Birch, Messing, Laiernarney, Copford, and Rowen Hall, Essex, as well as “Haynes at Mill” in Great Hadham, Hertfordshire, and the manor of Walkfare alias Walkferes in Farnham, Essex.

²⁶¹ Parish registers of St. Gregory by St. Paul, London [FHL 0,375,028].

²⁶² John Haynes’ date of birth is calculated from his age as given in his father’s inquisition post mortem [see note 257].

²⁶³ Parish registers of Messing, Essex [FHL 1,472,534].

²⁶⁴ Anderson, *Great Migration Begins* [note 229], 2:893–97. See also A. G. Davies “The Hertfordshire Background to Settlements in the Connecticut Valley,” in Doris Jones-Baker, ed., *Hertfordshire in History* (Hatfield, Herts: Hertfordshire Publications, 2004), 127–47. This appears to have been the first accurate published account of Gov. John Haynes’ patrilineal ancestry.

WOLSTON¹ BROCKWAY OF LYME, CONNECTICUT

With Further Analysis of His Associations

Gale Ion Harris

(concluded from Register 162 [2008]:46)

FAMILY SUMMARY

WOLSTON¹ BROCKWAY, born say 1638,^[70] son of William^A and Bridget (Waller) Brockway of Norwich, Norfolk,^[71] died at Lyme, Connecticut, on 14 September 1718.^[72] He married first, probably at Wethersfield as discussed above, by September 1664 (birth of first child) **HANNAH (BRIGGS) HARRIS**, born at Boston on 28 August 1642,^[73] died at Lyme on 6 February 1687[/8],^[74] daughter of William¹ and Mary (____) Briggs and widow of John Harris of Boston and Wethersfield.^[75] With John Harris, Hannah had a son John born at Boston on 8 August 1658,^[76] and probably she was stepmother of Walter Harris of Wethersfield and of Thomas Harris of East Hampton and Killingworth.^[77] Wolston married second at the Old South Church in Boston on 29 November 1705, **SARAH (____) (CURTIS) BRIGGS**,^[78] probably the widow of Thomas Curtis and definitely the widow of Wolston's brother-in-law John² Briggs of Lyme and Boston.^[79] Wolston evidently married third, soon before 12 March 1707/8, **HANNAH** ____.^[80] In May 1717 Wolston gave his feather bed and other items to his daughter Hannah Wade, but reserved it to "my now wife hanah" to use for life or until remarried.^[81] His wife is not mentioned in the probate of his estate.^[82]

⁷⁰ Wolston testified on 10 July 1714 that he was aged "70 years or thereabouts," thus born ca. 1644 (Lyme Deeds, 2:391). He probably understated his age, as he was old enough in December 1659 to buy a house and land (Lyme Deeds, 1:25). An estimate of his birth date as "not far from 1638" seems more likely (Patterson, *Brockway Family* [note 20], 3).

⁷¹ Smith and Sanborn, *Ancestry of Emily Jane Angell* [note 1], 515–16.

⁷² New London District Probate Packets, 1718, no. 713 [note 69].

⁷³ *Boston Births, Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, 1630–1699* [note 37], 12–13.

⁷⁴ Lyme Deeds, 1:26.

⁷⁵ Harris, "William¹ and Mary Briggs" [note 4], *Register* 151:92.

⁷⁶ *Boston Births, Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, 1630–1699* [note 37], 65.

⁷⁷ Harris, "Origins of Thomas Harris of East Hampton" [note 8], *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 128:23–24.

⁷⁸ *Boston Marriages, 1700–1751* [note 11], 7.

⁷⁹ Harris, "William¹ and Mary Briggs" [note 4], *Register* 151:92, 98.

⁸⁰ Lyme Deeds, 2:370.

⁸¹ Lyme Deeds, 3:198.

⁸² New London District Probate Packets, 1718, no. 713 [FHL 1,025,005].

Children of Wolston¹ and Hannah (Briggs) (Harris) Brockway, all except John recorded at Lyme on 10 January 1683[4], some of them born possibly at Wethersfield:^[83]

- i. HANNAH² BROCKWAY, b. 14 Sept. 1664; d. Lyme 2 March 1750.^[84] She m. (1) Lyme 23 Aug. 1682 THOMAS² CHAMPION,^[85] b. Saybrook in April 1656, d. Lyme 5 April 1705, son of Henry¹ Champion.^[86] She m. (2) by Feb. 1705/6 JOHN WADE, whose wife Elizabeth (Durant) Wade had d. at Lyme in Dec. 1704.^[87] John Wade's will, dated 25 June 1722, was proved 24 April 1728.^[88] On 11 May 1682, three months before he married Hannah, Thomas Champion bought her uncle John Briggs's house and lot that "was purchased from Wolston Brockway" by John's father William¹ Briggs.^[89] Champion's will, dated at Lyme 4 April 1705, was witnessed by Hannah's father, Thomas Anderson, and Richard Harris,^[90] the latter a younger brother of her sister's husband William Harris (vii below).

Children of Thomas and Hannah² (Brockway) Champion:^[91]

1. *Hannah Champion*, b. 13 Feb. 1683[4].
2. *Sarah Champion*, b. 8 March 1687/8.
3. *Thomas Champion*, b. 21 Jan. 1690[1].
4. *Marah Champion*, b. "last of July 93."
5. *Henry Champion*, b. 2 May 1695.
6. *Deborah Champion*, b. 26 April 1697.
7. *Elizabeth Champion*, b. 1 July 1699.
8. *Bridget Champion*, b. say 1702.^[92]
- ii. WILLIAM BROCKWAY, b. 25 July 1666; d. 22 March 175[4?] in his 89th year [*sic*] and bur. Brockway Graveyard in Lyme.^[93] He m. Lyme 8 March 1692[3]

⁸³ Lyme Deeds, 1:26 ("ch. of Woolston Brockway and hana his wife").

⁸⁴ Francis Bacon Trowbridge, *The Champion Genealogy: A History of the Descendants of Henry Champion of Saybrook and Lyme, Connecticut* (New Haven, Conn.: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, 1891), 31.

⁸⁵ Lyme Deeds, 1:115.

⁸⁶ Lyme Deeds, 2:231; Trowbridge, *Champion Genealogy* [note 84], 31.

⁸⁷ Lyme Deeds, 2:139, 340. The father of John Wade's previous wife was George Durant (also Durand or Duren), a blacksmith-tenant "now or late of Twelve Mile Island" on 16 September 1685, but a Middletown resident in 1670 ("List of the [Middletown] Householdors and Proprietors, as taken March 22d, 1670," *Register* 14 [1860]:139). Recorded in Lyme records is a power of attorney of the former date by Sarah Leverett, executrix of her deceased husband John Leverett, Esq., of Boston. She empowered Joseph Bull of Hartford to recover from Durant certain debts, rent arrearages, livestock, and "utensils of husbandry" (Lyme Deeds, 1:152). See also Harris, "Thomas Harris, Sawmiller" [note 21], *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 78:183–84, 188, where it is shown that in 1669 Mrs. Leverett's attorney, Joseph Bull, also bought a half share of Thomas Harris's sawmill at Hockanum when Thomas was forced to sell it to pay debts.

⁸⁸ Trowbridge, *Champion Genealogy* [note 84], 31n.

⁸⁹ Lyme Deeds, 1:82, 115.

⁹⁰ Trowbridge, *Champion Genealogy* [note 84], 31.

⁹¹ Lyme Deeds, 1:115 for all but Bridget; see Trowbridge, *Champion Genealogy* [note 84], 32, for marriages.

⁹² The date, 1702, in Trowbridge, *Champion Genealogy* [note 84], 32, seems reasonable, but it is given without source and may be a guess.

ELIZABETH _____, her surname unrecorded.^[94] She was living at Lyme on 18 Nov. 1745 but died probably before 13 April 1754 (dates of William's will and probate). Gregory Wolterton, by his will at Hartford in July 1674, gave £10 each to "wolstone brockwood and wiliam brockwood his son."^[95] Wolston conveyed property to "his son William" on 14 Dec. 1709.^[96]

In Dec. 1714 William Brockway was authorized to be a tavern keeper in Lyme.^[97] In May 1724 the General Court granted to "William Brockway of Lyme, who lives on the east side of the river," the right to operate a ferry over the Connecticut River.^[98] His will, dated at Lyme 18 Nov. 1745, names wife Elizabeth, sons William, John, Richard, and Ebenezer, daughter Dorothy Brockway, and grandchildren Elizabeth Tiffany, Dorothy Rowley, Timothy Tiffany, and Lois Tiffany; wife Elizabeth and son John Brockway to be executors. John, but not Elizabeth, was appointed executor 13 April 1754.^[99]

Children of William² and Elizabeth (_____) Brockway, the first five recorded at Lyme, all except Elizabeth named in William's 1745 will:^[100]

1. *William³ Brockway*, b. 26 Dec. 1693.
2. *John Brockway*, b. 10 May 1697.
3. *Richard Brockway*, b. 11 Sept. 1699.^[101]
4. *Elizabeth Brockway*, b. 2 March 1701/2.
5. *Ebenezer Brockway*, b. 29 Oct. 1704.
6. *Dorothy Brockway*, named as "my daughter Dorothy Brockway" in her father's 1745 will.

- iii. WOLSTON BROCKWAY, b. 7 Feb. 1667[7/8]; d. Lyme 15 May 1707 age 38, bur. Duck River Cemetery.^[102] He m. Lyme 4 Oct. 1688 MARGARET JONES,^[103] b.

⁹³ "Inscriptions from Gravestones at Old Lyme, Conn.," *Register* 78 (1924):372, which gives the year as 1755 in conflict with the date of proof of his will, 13 April 1754, and the date of his inventory, 25 May 1754 (cited below).

⁹⁴ Lyme Deeds, 2:2.

⁹⁵ Manwaring, *Early Connecticut Probate Records* [note 28], 1:159–60.

⁹⁶ Lyme Deeds, 2:388.

⁹⁷ Burr, *Lyme Records* [note 55], 135.

⁹⁸ *Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut* [note 62], 6:455.

⁹⁹ New London District Probate Packets, 1754, no. 715 [FHL 1,025,005].

¹⁰⁰ Lyme Deeds, 2:2; Patterson, *Brockway Family* [note 20], 9–10; Mary Banning Friedlander, "Block Island Settlers of Joshua's Town, Lyme, Connecticut, 1701–1800: Banning, Niles, and Tiffany Families," *Register* 153 (1999):323–43, 452–65, at 458–60.

¹⁰¹ Richard Brockway became a mariner whose sloop *Two Brothers* appears often in the mostly routine New England shipping news of the 1720s through 1730s and later. The *New England Weekly Journal* of 15 June 1736 (published in Boston) presented, however, a notable account of the misadventures of Capt. Richard Brockway and Company, who had just returned from a year-long voyage out of New London. Five months into the voyage, eastward of Malagash, he "lost both his anchors, his cables stranding," so he "went to seek relief among the Indians," who "fired several shot at his boat." They were rescued by a Frenchman, Philip Goold, a former privateer. Next March, they "got their vessel off from the shore" but met with more bad weather and "were drove to the eastward of Newfoundland about a 100 leagues," where they sprang a leak. After consuming "14 beans a man for 24 hours," they "were forc'd to boil their shoes, then to fry them in tallow and eat them." Eventually, they were "supplied with bread, water and other necessaries from some fishermen" and "safely arrived [in New London] to the great surprise of their friends, who had given them over for lost and gone."

Saybrook on “the midle Thursday of August” 1667,^[104] d. Lyme 17 Jan. 1738/9 age 73,^[105] daughter of Lewis and Deborah (Palmer) Jones of Wethersfield and Saybrook.^[106] Margaret m. (2) Lyme 7 Feb. 1710/1 Thomas Ennis,^[107] with whom she had a son Thomas b. Lyme 28 May 1712.^[108] On 17 March 1713 (apparently 1712/3), one-third of the estate of Wolston Brockway Jr. was distributed to the widow and her husband, “Mr. Thomas Enis,” for her natural life. The rest was distributed to the Brockway children: Samuel, “eldest son,” a double portion; Jonathan, land at Tantum Morantum; Edward, land at the end of Tillotson’s lot; Ephraim, also land there; Deborah Brockway, household items and livestock; and Margaret Brockway, movable goods in the administrator’s hands.^[109]

Children of Wolston² and Margaret (Jones) Brockway,^[110] all living except Wolston when their father’s estate was distributed on 17 March 1712/3:

1. *Wolston*³ *Brockway*, b. 26 Oct. 1689; d. after 4 June 1707 (date of inventory of his father’s estate)^[111] but before 17 March 1712/3.^[112]
2. *Samuel Brockway*, b. 10 Feb. 1691/2.
3. *Jonathan Brockway*, b. 10 May 1694.
4. *Deborah Brockway*, b. 11 Nov. 1696 (see v, below).
5. *Edward Brockway*, b. 8 March 1698/9.
6. *Margaret Brockway*, b. 17 April 1701.
7. *Ephraim Brockway*, b. 4 April 1703.

- iv. MARY BROCKWAY, b. 16 Jan. 1669[/70]; living at Lyme in 1710 (birth of last child). She m. there 6 April 1692 SAMUEL² MOTT,^[113] b. Braintree, Mass., 25 Jan. 1668/9, d. soon before 16 April 1753 when his will was proved at New London, son of Nathaniel¹ and Hannah (Shooter) Mott. Samuel m. (2) Margaret _____, who survived him.^[114] Samuel probably was at New Shoreham [Block Island], R.I., with his elder brothers John and Nathaniel Mott shortly before he married Mary Brockway; Lyme deeds show his close affiliation with William Harris, whom Mary’s sister Elizabeth married at Block Island in 1697. On 27 March 1697, Wolston Brockway Sr., “for natural love

¹⁰² “Gravestones at Old Lyme” [note 93], *Register* 77:196.

¹⁰³ Lyme Deeds, 2:9, her surname not recorded.

¹⁰⁴ Elizebeth Bull Plimpton, *The Vital Records of Saybrook Colony, 1635–1860: Including the Towns of Chester, Deep River, Essex, Old Saybrook and Westbrook, Connecticut* (Old Saybrook, Conn.: Connecticut Valley Shore Research Group, 1985), 34, citing Saybrook Deeds, 1:151.

¹⁰⁵ Patterson, *Brockway Family* [note 20], 7.

¹⁰⁶ Gale Ion Harris, “Henry¹ and Katherine Palmer of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and Newport, Rhode Island,” *The Genealogist* 17 (2003):175–85, at 183.

¹⁰⁷ Lyme Deeds, 2:56.

¹⁰⁸ Lyme Deeds, 2:56; Patterson, *Brockway Family* [note 20], 7.

¹⁰⁹ Lyme Deeds, 2:434.

¹¹⁰ Lyme Deeds, 2:9.

¹¹¹ New London District Probate, A:361 [FHL 0,051,11].

¹¹² This son was probably the Wolleston Brockway who served in Major Livingston’s Company on the expedition to Canada in 1709 (*The Wyllys Papers, 1590–1796*, Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society, vol. 21 [Hartford, Conn., 1924], 364).

¹¹³ Lyme Deeds, 2:8.

¹¹⁴ G. Andrews Moriarty, Jr., “Nathaniel Mott of Scituate and His Sons,” *Register* 67 (1913):24–25.

and affection,” gave to “my son-in-law Samuëll Motte and my daughter Mary his wife,” meadow and swamp land “about the uper cricke upon the fishing brooke.”^[115] Samuel was styled “house wright of Lyme” in Jan. 1705/6, when he sold eight acres at Tantum Morantum (also called “Joshua Town”) to William Harris of Lyme, “which was mine in my wife’s birthright” and adjoined Harris’s other land.^[116]

Children of Samuel and Mary² (Brockway) Mott:^[117]

1. *Mary Mott*, b. 10 March 1692/3.
 2. *Samuel Mott*, b. 1 Feb. 1694[5?].
 3. *Hannah Mott*, b. 11 March 1696/7.
 4. *John Mott*, b. 25 Dec. 1698.
 5. *Experience Mott*, b. 8 March 1703/4.
 6. *Lydia Mott*, b. 22 March 170[5]/6.
 7. *Nathaniel Mott*, b. 16 July 1707.
 8. *Deborah Mott*, b. 1 June 1710.
- v. BRIDGET BROCKWAY, b. 9 Jan. 1671[2]; d. 5 April 1756 age 86, bur. Ackley Cemetery in East Haddam.^[118] She m., it is said in 1714, as his second wife, JONATHAN³ BEEBE,^[119] b. ca. 1664, d. 12 Oct. 1751 age 87, bur. near her in Ackley Cemetery,^[120] son of Samuel² (*John*¹) and Mary (Keeny) Beebe of New London. Jonathan m. (3) Millington Church in East Haddam, Conn, 4 Oct. 1759 widow Elizabeth Staples, “each aged about 80 years.”^[121]

In 1957 Jacobus expressed some doubt about Bridget’s marriage and suggested that she may have married a man named *Leech*.^[122] His doubt arose from the fact that the will of spinster Sarah Waller at New London in March 1718/9 names her cousins William, Richard, and John Brockway, Deborah Elderkin, Hannah Wade, and “cousin Leech Daughter to Wolston Brockway deceased.”^[123] The first five of these “cousins” obviously were her first cousins, children of Wolston¹ and Hannah Brockway. But “cousin Leech” is ambiguously identified by the wording of Sarah’s will, as “Wolston Brockway deceased” describes either the father or the son Wolston Jr., both deceased in 1719. The solution had been supplied in 1891, however, by Francis Bacon Trowbridge who showed that Stephen Champion (born 1702) of Lyme and

¹¹⁵ Lyme Deeds, 2:77.

¹¹⁶ Lyme Deeds, 2:382.

¹¹⁷ Lyme Deeds, 2:8; Moriarty, “Nathaniel Mott of Scituate” [note 114], *Register* 67:25.

¹¹⁸ “Inscriptions from Gravestones at East Haddam, Conn.,” *Register* 81 (1927):267 (Ackley Graveyard, “situated on the road from Millington to Colchester, not far from the Bert Beebe place”).

¹¹⁹ Patterson, *Brockway Family* [note 20], 7, mentioning Bridget’s tombstone at East Haddam.

¹²⁰ “Gravestones at East Haddam” [note 118], *Register* 81:267 (stone inscribed “Ye first settler in this Parish”).

¹²¹ Clarence Beebe, *A Monograph on the Descent of the Family of Beebe* (New York: the author, 1904), 20; Frederic W. Bailey, ed., *Early Connecticut Marriages as Found on Ancient Church Records Prior to 1800* (New Haven, Conn.: Bureau of American Ancestry for Family Researches, 1896–1906; reprint 7 vols. in 1, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1968), 1:89.

¹²² Jacobus, “Wolterton-Waller-Brockway” [note 6], *The American Genealogist* 33:96.

¹²³ New London District Probate, C:309 [FHL 1,311,925]; Jacobus, “Wolterton-Waller-Brockway” [note 6], *The American Genealogist* 33:97–98.

Saybrook married first at Lyme, 28 Sept. 1726, “Deborah Leech of New London, daughter of Wolston and Margaret Brockway, b. 11 Nov. 1706 [*sic*, 1696] in Lyme.” Moreover, Trowbridge added that she joined her brothers and sisters in a conveyance of land at Lyme in 1734/5.^[124] Thus “Cousin Leech” in 1719 was Deborah, the recorded daughter of Wolston Brockway *Jr.* (iii.4, above), Sarah Waller’s first cousin once removed. Consequently, there is no reason to suppose that Deborah’s aunt Bridget Brockway had any husband other than Jonathan Beebe.

Jonathan was residing at East Haddam by 6 Sept. 1718, when he conveyed fifty acres of land in Colchester that had been laid out to him two days before.^[125] His grantee, James Harris of Mohegan (now Montville), Lyme, and Colchester, was the surviving son of the innkeeper James Harris of Boston and New London.^[126]

Children of Jonathan Beebe, identity of their mother undetermined:^[127]

1. *Jonathan Beebe.*
2. *William Beebe.*
3. *Joshua Beebe.*
4. *Caleb Beebe.*

- vi. RICHARD BROCKWAY, b. 31 [*sic*] Sept. 1673; d. Lyme before 7 March 1761, when his will was proved.^[128] He m. (1) Lyme 25 Oct. 1697 RACHEL _____, d. 9 April 1718. He m. (2) there 5 May 1720 ELIZABETH TIFFANY,^[129] b. Block Island, R.I., 28 Feb. 1697, daughter of Consider and Abigail (Niles) Tiffany.^[130] Elizabeth d. after 16 March 1761, when she exhibited her husband Richard’s inventory. On 12 March 1707/8, Richard’s father Wolston and stepmother Hannah Brockway conveyed their homelot at Lyme to him with conditions that he provide for them and pay £15 to his brother John Brockway.^[131]

Richard Brockway’s will, dated at Lyme 21 Nov. 1754, proved 7 March 1761, names wife Elizabeth (executrix), “son Richard y^e 3^d of Lyme,” son Jedediah, “youngest sons Nathan Brockway and Tiffany Brockway,” daughters Rachel, Sarah, Ruth, Lydia, Hannah, Deborah, and Abigail, and “my two youngest daughters Silence and Eunice.” Daughter Silence is called “Silence Brockway” at another place in the will. Samuel Tinker, Richard Skinner, and John Lay 3rd witnessed.^[132]

Children of Richard² and Rachel (____) Brockway, recorded at Lyme,^[133] all living 21 Nov. 1754 when they were mentioned in their father’s will:

1. *Rachel³ Brockway*, b. 17 Aug. 1698.

¹²⁴ Trowbridge, *Champion Genealogy* [note 84], 35.

¹²⁵ Colchester Deeds, 2:275.

¹²⁶ Gale Ion Harris, “James and Sarah (Eliot?) Harris of Boston and New London,” *Register* 154 (2000):3–32, at 15–16.

¹²⁷ Beebe, *Family of Beebe* [note 121], 20–21.

¹²⁸ New London District Probate Packets, 1761, no. 709 [FHL 1,025,005].

¹²⁹ Lyme Deeds, 2:294, including dates of marriage to wife Rachel and her death.

¹³⁰ Lyme Deeds, 4:18; Friedlander, “Block Island Settlers” [note 100], *Register* 153:455.

¹³¹ Lyme Deeds, 2:370.

¹³² New London District Probate Packets, 1761, no. 709 [FHL 1,025,005].

¹³³ Lyme Deeds, 2:294.

2. *Hannah Brockway*, b. 14 Aug. 1700.
3. *Sarah Brockway*, b. 25 June 1703.
4. *Ruth Brockway*, b. 20 June 1706.
5. *Lydia Brockway*, b. 17 April 1709.
6. *Richard Brockway*, b. 4 April 1711.
7. *Jedediah Brockway*, b. 23 Oct. 1713.
8. *Deborah Brockway*, b. 7 Dec. 1716.

Children of Richard² and Elizabeth (Tiffany) Brockway, all recorded at Lyme,^[134] and all but the first two living 21 Nov. 1754 when they were mentioned in their father's will:

9. *Elizabeth Brockway*, b. 23 June 1722, d. 30 March 1742.
10. *Consider Brockway* (twin), b. 1 Feb. 1723[4], d. 17 Feb. 1747/8.
11. *Abigail Brockway* (twin), b. 1 Feb. 1723[4].
12. *Silence Brockway*, b. 13 April 1726.
13. *Eunice Brockway*, b. 24 Aug. 1732.
14. *Nathan Brockway*, b. 7 May 1736.
15. *Tiffany Brockway*, b. 9 Aug. 1740.

- vii. ELIZABETH BROCKWAY, b. 24 May 1676; living at Colchester 30 Aug. 1754.^[135] She m. Block Island, R.I., 30 Nov. 1697 WILLIAM² HARRIS,^[136] b. there 10 Feb. 1675,^[137] living 8 Dec. 1762,^[138] son of William¹ and Elizabeth (Innes) Harris of Block Island and Lyme.^[139] William acquired land in Colchester in 1713 and 1716,^[140] but still had interests in Lyme in Dec. 1725 when he was granted "liberty to build a dam over the northeast branch of eight mile River in [blank] to his setting up a corn mill."^[141]

Children of William and Elizabeth² (Brockway) Harris:^[142]

1. *Elizabeth Harris*, b. Block Island 17 Oct. 1699.
2. *Hannah Harris*, b. prob. late 1700.
3. *Tabitha Harris*, b. Lyme 9 May 1702.
4. *Sarah Harris*, b. Lyme 17 Feb. 1704/5.
5. *Esther Harris*, b. Lyme 11 Aug. 1706.
6. *Thankful Harris*, b. Lyme 23 Feb. 1707/8.
7. *Margaret Harris*, b. ca. 1711.

- viii. SARAH BROCKWAY, b. 23 Sept. 1679; d. East Haddam 9 Jan. 1739/40.^[143] She m. East Haddam 20 Jan. 1703[4] NATHANIEL³ BECKWITH,^[144] b. Lyme 28 May

¹³⁴ Lyme Deeds, 2:294; Verne M. Hall and Elizebeth B. Plimpton, *Vital Records of Lyme, Connecticut to the End of the Year 1850* (Lyme, Conn.: American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of Lyme, 1976), 223, including the deaths indicated.

¹³⁵ Colchester Deeds, 6:283.

¹³⁶ New Shoreham Town Book, 1:118.

¹³⁷ New Shoreham Town Book, 1:51.

¹³⁸ Colchester Deeds, 7:531.

¹³⁹ Harris, "William² and Elizabeth (Brockway) Harris" [note 47], *The American Genealogist* 70:233, 235.

¹⁴⁰ Colchester Deeds, 1:109–10, 2:21.

¹⁴¹ Burr, *Lyme Records* [note 55], 170.

¹⁴² Lyme Deeds, 2:199 (nos. 3–6); Harris, "William² and Elizabeth (Brockway) Harris" [note 47], *The American Genealogist* 70:236–39.

¹⁴³ East Haddam Deeds, 2:1103.

1679,^[145] d. East Haddam 17 March 1717,^[146] son of Nathaniel² (Matthew¹) and Martha (____) Beckwith.^[147] Nine days before he married Sarah Brockway, “Nathaniel Beckwith, Junr.” of Haddam was given Lyme land by his aunt Elizabeth Bates and her husband John of Haddam, “held in right of [John’s] wife Elizabeth daughter of Mathew Beckwith sometime of New London, deceased.” William Spencer and Benjamin Scovill witnessed.^[148] In Nov. 1704 Wolston Brockway Sr. gave his “dutiful son-in-law Nathanell Beckwith Juner now resident at Hadom on the East side of the River” land purchased by “said Broockway from James Robinson formerly of Lyme the eldest son of old Goodman Robinson formerly of Lyme.”^[149] On 3 April 1717, Isaac Spencer and John Willey took inventory of Nathaniel Beckwith’s estate at Haddam, valued at £245. Widow Sarah Beckwith exhibited her account on 5 Nov. 1718, and the estate was ordered to be distributed to her and six minor children, for whom their grandfather, Nathaniel Beckwith “of Lyme,” was appointed guardian.^[150]

Children of Nathaniel and Sarah² (Brockway) Beckwith, all but Patience recorded at East Haddam:^[151]

1. *Job Beckwith*, b. 22 May 1705.
2. *Nathaniel Beckwith*, b. 6 Jan. 1707.
3. *Jerusha Beckwith*, b. 10 June 1709.
4. *Sarah Beckwith*, b. 13 Aug. 1712.
5. *Joseph Beckwith*, b. 11 Dec. 1715.
6. *Patience Beckwith*, named in the distribution in Nov. 1718.

- ix. DEBORAH BROCKWAY, b. 1 May 1682; living at Norwich, Conn., in 1721 (birth of last child). She m. Norwich 27 July 1703 JOSEPH² ELDERKIN, b. in Dec. 1672,^[152] son of John¹ and Elizabeth (Drake) (Gaylord) Elderkin.^[153]

Children of Joseph and Deborah² (Brockway) Elderkin:^[154]

1. *Joseph Elderkin*, b. 6 March 1706/7.
2. *Benjamin Elderkin*, b. 14 April 1711.
3. *Elizabeth Elderkin*, b. 27 Aug. 1717.
4. *Jeptha Elderkin*, b. 2 May 1719.
5. *Deborah Elderkin*, b. in May 1721.

¹⁴⁴ East Haddam Deeds, 1:6 (Sarah’s surname not entered, but see Lyme Deeds, 2:302, cited below).

¹⁴⁵ Lyme Deeds, 1:26.

¹⁴⁶ East Haddam Deeds, 2:1103.

¹⁴⁷ Simon M. Fox, “Mathew Beckwith and his Family,” *The American Genealogist* 21 (1944–45):265; Smith and Sanborn, *Ancestry of Emily Jane Angell* [note 1], 230.

¹⁴⁸ Lyme Deeds, 2:212.

¹⁴⁹ Lyme Deeds, 2:302.

¹⁵⁰ Manwaring, *Early Connecticut Probate Records* [note 28], 2:354; Lyme Deeds, 3:162.

¹⁵¹ East Haddam Deeds, 1:7, 9, 582.

¹⁵² *Vital Records of Norwich, 1659–1848*, 2 vols. (Hartford, Conn.: Society of Colonial Wars . . . Connecticut, 1913), 1:22, 55.

¹⁵³ Frances Manwaring Caulkins, *The History of Norwich, Connecticut* (Hartford, Conn.: the author, 1866), 215–16; William L. Weaver, comp., *Elderkin Genealogy, History of Ancient Windham*, republished ed. (Lakeland, Fla.: Ronald D. Elderkin, 1949), 5–6.

¹⁵⁴ *Vital Records of Norwich* [note 152], 1:55.

- x. JOHN BROCKWAY, b. say 1684 (after 10 Jan. 1683[4], when his younger siblings were recorded at Lyme). He was living in Lyme on 12 Feb. 1729/30 when he recorded an earmark.^[155] He m. by Aug. 1708 (birth of their first child) MARY ____.^[156] When Wolston Brockway and his third wife, Hannah, conveyed their homestead to his son Richard on 12 March 1707/8, the deed specified that after Wolston's decease Richard was "to pay £15 to my son John Brockway within three months" (see vi, above). On 5 Sept. 1716, Wolston conveyed to his "loving son John Brockway of Lyme" four acres of meadow adjoining Samuel Brockway, and "upland formerly Peter Pratts house lot." On the same day, he gave his son John Brockway other lands including "my son John Harises head right in y^e fourth division," and "two iron pots and one Brass Skilet."^[157] Children of John Brockway, at least the first child with Mary:^[158]
1. *Bridget³ Brockway*, b. 8 Aug. 1708; d. Lyme 5 Sept. 1731 age 23, bur. Duck River Cemetery, "daughter of John & Mary Brockway."^[159]
 2. *Wolston Brockway*, b. 23 Dec. 1711[1].^[160]
 3. *Mary Brockway*, b. 3 July 1713.
 4. *Jane Brockway*, b. 6 Feb. 1717[8].
 5. *John Brockway*, b. 4 July 1721.
 6. *Phebe Brockway*, b. 1 Feb. 1724/5.
 7. *Naomi Brockway*, b. 3 May 1727.

(concluded)

¹⁵⁵ Jacobus, "Wolterton-Waller-Brockway" [note 6], *The American Genealogist* 33:96; Patterson, *Brockway Family* [note 20], 8.

¹⁵⁶ Robert H. McIntire, *Ancestry of Robert Henry McIntire and of Helen Annette McIntire, His Wife* (Norfolk, Va.: n.p., 1950), p. 144, states without source that Mary died at Surry, New Hampshire, 5 September 1767.

¹⁵⁷ Lyme Deeds, 3:3.

¹⁵⁸ Lyme Deeds, 2:109.

¹⁵⁹ "Gravestones at Old Lyme" [note 93], *Register* 77:196. A transcription in Charles R. Hale, "Charles R. Hale Collection [of Cemetery Inscriptions and Newspaper Notices of Marriages and Deaths]," (1933-34), 39:45, gives her age as 25, probably a misreading.

¹⁶⁰ "[T]he record was first written 23 Dec. 1712, then changed [to 1711]" (Patterson, *Brockway Family* [note 20], 14).

JOSEPH⁵ AND PHOEBE (MILLINGTON) ROUNDS OF CLARENDON AND MONKTON, VERMONT

John Bradley Arthaud and Marcia (Yannizze) Melnyk

(concluded from Register 162 [2008]:64)

2. LINUS⁶ ROUNDS (*Joseph⁵, James⁴⁻³, George², John¹*) was born about 1799 probably in Herkimer County, New York.^[120] He was enumerated in the Federal census of Vermont from 1820 through 1870 and gave his birthplace as Vermont in the last three censuses.^[121] He died at Starksboro, Addison County, Vermont, 24 September 1875 age 75.^[122] He married, say 1819, **HANNAH WESCOTT**, born in Vermont probably in 1796 or 1797, and died at Starksboro 23 July 1874 age 83 [*sic*], daughter of Johnson and Rhoda (Seamans) Wescott.^[123] Linus and Hannah were buried in Maplewood Cemetery in the adjacent town of Huntington, Chittenden County, Vermont.^[124]

On 29 December 1830, Linus Rounds was a member of the “Prudential Committee of the 6th School District of Starksboro” that made an agreement concerning a schoolhouse.^[125] On 24 February 1863, Linus Round and his wife Hannah Round of Starksboro for \$1,000 sold 43½ acres, more or less, of their

¹²⁰ Starksboro Vital Records, 2:238, lists his birthplace as Black River, New York, and his parents as Joseph Rounds and Phebe Renslow Rounds [see note 8]. Vermont Vital Records lists the same birthplace and father, but simply “Pheba” as the mother. The unidentified informant might have been his son Spencer, who as “Tink,” was consecutively enumerated with him in 1870. In 1900 Spencer was enumerated twice (see below), once with his father’s birthplace as Vermont, once as New York. The stated birthplace of Black River, New York, seems unlikely as his parents were in Herkimer County, New York, in 1800. There is a river named Black River in Lewis County and a village of that name on the same Black River in Jefferson County.

¹²¹ 1820 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, roll 126, p. 59A, one male under 10, one male 10–16, one male 16–26, and one female 26–45 [*sic*]; 1830 U.S. Census, Starksboro, Addison County, Vermont, roll 184, p. 186, one male under 5, three males 5–10, one male 10–15, one male 15–20; one male 30–40; one female under 5, one female 5–10, one female 30–40; 1840 U.S. Census, Starksboro, roll 538, p. 47; two males 5–10, two males 10–15, two males 15–20, one male 20–30, one male 40–50, one female 10–15, one female 40–50; 1850 U. S. Census, Starksboro, roll 920, p. 247/493; 1860 U.S. Census, Starksboro, roll 1315, p. 226/529; 1870 U.S. Census, Starksboro, roll 1614, p. 10/265R. Linus was 50, 65, and 72, respectively, in the last three censuses; Hannah [mistakenly called Mary in 1860 and 1870] was 53, 60, and 70, respectively.

¹²² Vermont Vital Records and Starksboro Vital Records, 2:238.

¹²³ Starksboro Vital Records, 2:236 (born Hinesburg, Vermont, daughter of “John & Roba Wescott”). Hannah’s age at death was certainly overstated as her parents were married in October 1795 and had sons born in July 1798, 1800, 1801, and December 1804 (Roscoe Leighton Whitman, *The Westcott Family Tree* [Rutland, Vt.: E. J. Lewis, 1999], 45–46).

¹²⁴ Photograph of gravestone, which also says Hannah was 83.

¹²⁵ Bertha Brown Hanson, *Bertha’s Book, A View of Starksboro’s History* (Starksboro, Vt.: Starksboro Village Meeting House Society, ca. 1998), 44.

present homestead to Phoebe Round of Starksboro. Phoebe Round then leased the land back to her parents for their “natural lives.”^[126]

Administration on Linus Rounds’ estate was granted 4 October 1875 to Josiah G. Fuller and George W. Rounds. Linus’s real estate was to be divided into seven equal parts.^[127] The probate papers have three different lists of the seven heirs. The first three are always Nathan, Horace, and Frederick, who were not residents of Vermont, which possibly accounts for their being listed first. Joel Carpenter is named throughout the papers as the agent for the three nonresidents. The remaining four children appear in no discernible pattern among the three lists.

Children of Linus and Hannah (Wescott) Rounds, all born in Vermont; order uncertain as their ages vary among different records.^[128]

- i. NATHAN⁷ ROUNDS, b. say 1819; d. in Nov. 1875, probably in Macoupin Co., Ill.^[129] He was of Essex, Chittenden Co., Vt., when he m. Jericho, Chittenden Co., 20 April 1841 PATIENCE WILCOX,^[130] b. Vt. 1813–1825,^[131] d. after the 1880 census. They moved to Illinois before 1844, based on the birthplaces of their children in the 1850 and 1860 censuses for Macoupin Co. The 1850–1880 censuses of Macoupin Co. all indicate he was born in Vt., and the varying ages given for him place his birth between 1820 and 1826.^[132]

On 5 June 1876 Nathan Rounds was listed along with his six siblings as receiving one seventh part of the estate of Linus Rounds. The same day the court at Bristol, Addison Co., Vt., appointed Joel V. Carpenter “agent for the absent heirs of Linus Rounds.” On 6 July 1876 the description of the piece of land set off to Nathan Rounds was made with no mention of his residence other than Nathan lived “out of Vermont.” No sale of this inherited land has been found.

The state of birth and approximate age of Nathan Rounds of Macoupin Co., his place of marriage, and the names of his two sons (George and Horace) strongly indicate that he was the son of Linus Rounds.

¹²⁶ Starksboro Deeds, 11:224–25.

¹²⁷ Addison County (New Haven District), Vermont, Probate, file 915, 18:462–71.

¹²⁸ Ibid. The 1820 and 1830 censuses (see note 121) show additional children in the household. The male 10–16 in 1820 and 15–20 in 1830 is too old to be a son of Linus; the female 5–10 in 1830 may be a daughter who died young. The 1860 census (see note 121) shows John Rounds, age 16, living in Linus’s household; he may be a grandson.

¹²⁹ *Genealogy trails.com/ill/macoupin/baptisms2.html* (membership records of Round Prairie Church, Macoupin County), viewed 28 February 2008.

¹³⁰ Vermont Vital Records.

¹³¹ Her age in census records ranged from one to seven years older than her husband (see next note).

¹³² 1850 U.S. Census, Township 7, Range 7 West, Macoupin County, Illinois, roll 118, p. 320R/634, Nathan 27 and Viletta [*sic*] 31, both born Vermont, George 6, Horris 5, Viletta 3, Viana 11 months, all born Illinois; 1860 U.S. Census, Dorchester P.O., Macoupin County, roll 206, p. 15/545 (Nathan 34 and Patience 35); 1870 U.S. Census, Staunton P.O., Township 7, Range 7, Macoupin County, roll 250, p. 1/108 (Nathan “Rouns” 50 and Patience 57); 1880 U.S. Census, Dorchester, Macoupin County, roll 232, E.D. 114, sheet 169B (Patience Rounds 65, widow, she and her parents born Vermont).

- ii. HORACE ROUNDS, b. say 1821; d. after the 1880 census; m. Heuvelton, St. Lawrence Co., N.Y., 15 Feb. 1845 RUTH FLETCHER,^[133] b. England ca. 1822; d. before the 1880 census.^[134] On 3 Jan. 1879 Horace Rounds “of Starksboro” sold the land inherited from his father to John Smith, acknowledging the deed the same day at Rensselaer Falls, St. Lawrence Co.^[135] Among Horace’s children was Ida May (Rounds) Rounds, for whom see Part 1 of this article at 1.viii.4.
- iii. ELISHA ROUNDS, b. Starksboro 7 April 1822;^[136] d. there 29 Aug. 1902, age 80 years, 4 months, 22 days;^[137] m. Starksboro 9 Oct. 1846, SARAH “SALLY” HALLOCK,^[138] b. Vt. 22 Jan. 1828, d. 30 May 1883,^[139] daughter of Anson and Polly (Sweet) Hallock.^[140] Elisha lived his entire life in Starksboro.^[141] In an affidavit dated 3 May 1887 at Starksboro, he referred to land from the “estate of my father Linus Rounds.”^[142] As a resident of Starksboro, Elisha enlisted 8 Sept. 1862 in Co. G, Fourteenth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, and was mustered out 20 July 1863. His regiment was engaged at Fairfax Court House, Va., and at Gettysburg. He applied for a pension on 9 July 1890.^[143]
- iv. GEORGE W. ROUNDS, b. 13 July 1824; d. unm. Salisbury, Vt., 1 July 1893, age 68 years, 11 months, 17 days;^[144] bur. next to his parents.
- v. PHOEBE ROUNDS, b. say 1826; d. Brattleboro Asylum, Brattleboro, Vt., 16 July 1888 age 62;^[145] bur. next to her parents. She was enumerated with her parents

¹³³ *Frontier Ogdensburg Sentinel*, 18 February 1845, on microfilm at the Ogdensburg Public Library, Ogdensburg, New York.

¹³⁴ 1850 U.S. Census, Canton, St. Lawrence County, New York, roll 590, p. 311 (Horris 28 and Ruth 26); 1860 U.S. Census, Canton, roll 852, p. 104/240 (Horace 39 and Ruth 38); 1870 U.S. Census, Canton, roll 1097, p. 132/110R (Horace 53 and Ruth 52); 1880 U.S. Census, Canton, St. Lawrence County, New York, roll 825, E.D. 200, p. 3/163C (Horace 65, widower, living alone, he and both parents born Vermont).

¹³⁵ Starksboro Deeds, 14:155.

¹³⁶ His date of birth is from a photograph of his gravestone in the Gore Cemetery, Huntington, Vermont, in the possession of Alan Lathrop.

¹³⁷ Starksboro Vital Records, 4:27.

¹³⁸ Vermont Vital Records.

¹³⁹ Photograph of gravestone, Gore Cemetery, Huntington, which has the exact dates, in the possession of Alan Lathrop. No death record has been found.

¹⁴⁰ Lucius H. Hallock, *A Hallock Genealogy* (Orient, N.Y.: the author, 1926), 178, 566.

¹⁴¹ 1850 U.S. Census, Starksboro, Addison County, Vermont, roll 920, p. 244 (Elisha 27, two households away from his parents-in-law); 1860 U.S. Census, Starksboro, roll 1315, p. 225 (Elisha 36); 1870 U.S. Census, Starksboro, roll 1614, p. 11/266, Elisha Rounds, farmer, 45 (his age and occupation are correct as are the age of his wife and the ages and gender of his children; however, the *names* of his wife and children are all incorrect); 1880 U.S. Census, Starksboro, roll 1341, E.D. 19, p. 245A (Elisha 58, father born New York); 1890 Veterans Census, Starksboro, roll 105, E.D. 19, p. 2; 1900 U.S. Census, Starksboro, roll 1689, E.D. 21, p. 5A (Elisha 78, widower, born April 1822, in the household of his son Linus).

¹⁴² Starksboro Deeds, 14:155.

¹⁴³ Civil War pension, application #800379; certificate #600016 (card index at *Ancestry.com*).

¹⁴⁴ Vermont Vital Records; photograph of gravestone (see note 124) with date of birth. The grave has a Civil War flag holder.

¹⁴⁵ Vermont Vital Records; photograph of gravestone (see note 124).

- in 1850 as age 44, in 1860 as age 30, and in 1870 as Betsy Rounds, age 40. In the 1880 census she was listed as Phoebe Rounds, 53, a domestic.^[146]
- vi. ORVILLE ROUNDS, b. Starksboro say 1828; d. unm. between 29 June 1864 and 30 Oct. 1864. He enlisted 14 Aug. 1862 as a 31-year-old private in Co. A, 1st Cavalry Regiment, Vermont, and was missing in action on 29 June 1864 at Stoney Creek, Va.^[147]
 - vii. FREDERICK "FRED" L. ROUNDS, b. 1830; d. 1893; bur. Harrisville Cemetery, Diana, Lewis Co., N.Y.;^[148] m. before 1859 MARY _____, b. N. Y. ca. 1832; d. after the 1870 census.^[149] On 17 Oct. 1876 Frederick Rounds of Hermon, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., sold his share of his father's land, about seven acres, to John M. Smith.^[150]
 - viii. SPENCER TINKHAM "TINK" ROUNDS, b. Starksboro ca. 8 June 1833 (calculated from age at death);^[151] d. Huntington Center, Vt., 23 Feb. 1906, age 72 years, 8 months, 15 days;^[152] m. ca. 1866 MALONA CARPENTER, b. Huntington, Vt., ca. 5 Dec. 1839 (calculated from age at death); d. Starksboro 31 Dec. 1888, age 49 years, 26 days, daughter of Calvin D. and Malona (Sumner) Carpenter.^[153]

¹⁴⁶ 1850–1870 censuses (see note 121); 1880 U.S. Census, Huntington, Chittenden County, Vermont, roll 1343, E.D. 77, p. 244C, household headed by N. A. Carpenter.

¹⁴⁷ *Vermontcivilwar.org/index/namesearch.php* indicates that Orville died at the notorious Andersonville prison. His name is not in Dorence Atwater, *A List of the Union Soldiers Buried at Andersonville. Copied from the Official Record in the Surgeon's Office at Andersonville* (New York: Tribune Association, 1866), but is in *Andersonville Prisoners of War*, online database on *Ancestry.com* (original data: Andersonville Prisoner of War Database [Andersonville, Ga.: National Park Service, Andersonville National Historic Site], which says he was captured 29 June 1864. His father, Linus Rounds, applied for his son Orville's unpaid wages for his last months of service, and as a result Orville's prisoner of war status and date of death were noted in his service file (Ror 1111-66).

¹⁴⁸ George Fisher, June Fisher, Gerry Humes, et al. "Harrisville Cemetery," 1999 computer printout in the Genealogy Department, Flower Memorial Library, Watertown, New York; also on *rootsweb.com/~nylewis/harrisville/hvr.htm*, viewed 28 February 2008.

¹⁴⁹ 1860 U.S. Census, Hermon, St. Lawrence County, New York, roll 852, p. 83 (Fred "Rowen" 28, Mary 26, and Lynus 1); 1870 U.S. Census, Hermon, roll 1097, p. 3/315 (Fred 42 and Mary 38).

¹⁵⁰ Starksboro Vital Records, 14:43.

¹⁵¹ He was born in June 1833, according to both his listings in the 1900 census: 1900 U.S. Census, South Burlington, Chittenden County, Vermont, roll 1691, E.D. 84, sheet 3B (Spencer Rounds, widower, soldier, born Vermont June 1833, father born Vermont); 1900 U.S. Census, Richmond, Chittenden County, roll 1691, E.D. 82, sheet 6B (Tinkham Rounds, widower, servant and horse trainer, born Vermont June 1833, father born New York; in the household of Charles Howe).

¹⁵² Vermont Vital Records, from Huntington Vital Records, p. 433 (gives place of birth but no date; however, the month and year are known from the 1900 census as given in the preceding note).

¹⁵³ Vermont Vital Records and Starksboro Vital Records, 3:38, which give her place of birth and parents' first names; 1850 U.S. Census, Huntington, Chittenden County, Vermont, roll 923, p. 217R/406 (Malona Carpenter 10). Granddaughter Malona Carpenter was named in Henry George Sumner's will, dated 8 June 1850; bond posted 7 March 1856 (Addison County Probate, 8:340–41) Malona's paternal grandparents were John and Drusilla (Nichols) Carpenter, who were also the parents of Mary/Mahala Carpenter, wife of Byron Clark Rounds (1.ix in Part 1 of this article).

Spencer and Malona were buried in the Huntington Center Cemetery.^[154] Spencer enlisted as a private at St. Albans, Vt., on 20 Sept. 1861 in Co. F, 5th Vermont Infantry Regiment, and received a disability discharge 18 March 1863 near White Oak Church, Va.^[155] He provided extensive detail about his health: “disease by reason of Chronic diarrhea, which troubled me some the summer of 1862 while in the front of Richmond. In the winter of 1863 I grew worse, soon after Burnside disaster in front of Fredricksburg, Va., about Dec. 20, 1863. And I grew worse until was discharged. I had said chronic diarrhea very severly . . . I was very poor and emaciated when I was discharged from army . . . in camp near White Oak Church, Va.”^[156]

(concluded)

¹⁵⁴ Photograph of gravestone.

¹⁵⁵ Civil War pension application #40841, dated 19 February 1864; certificate #23487.

¹⁵⁶ Civil War pension application #40841, Spencer Round (his mark), 24 January 1864.

Review of Books and CD-ROMs*

The Descendants of Henry Sewall (1756–1656) of Manchester and Coventry, England, and Newbury and Rowley, Massachusetts: The Family in England and the First Six Generations in North America, by Eben W. Graves (Boston: Newbury Street Press, 2007. xvi + 488 pp., illus., index. Cloth, \$59.95 + shipping which is \$5.00 for the first book and \$2.00 for each subsequent book in the same order). Order from NEHGS, tel. 888-296-3347; www.NewEnglandAncestors.org.

Henry¹ Sewall settled in Massachusetts in 1635, his only surviving son, also named Henry, having come a year earlier. This work traces the descendants of Henry¹ Sewall for seven generations, including Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, witchcraft trial judge and diarist, author Louisa May Alcott, and poet Ralph Waldo Emerson. Most descendants stayed in Massachusetts or moved to Maine.

This superb genealogy shows what careful research and thought can achieve. The text is presented in *Register* style, with extensive documentation and discussion in footnotes. The first section is on the Sewall family in England. Henry¹ Sewall's father was mayor of Coventry and briefly a member of Parliament. His descendants are fully traced for a few generations, including Henry¹ Sewall's nephew who settled in Maryland in 1661. Six appendices discuss genealogical problems in England or give wills verbatim. A seventh lists "Stray Sewalls in New England."

The Pierponts of Roxbury, Massachusetts, by Helen Schatvet Ullmann, CG, FASG (Boston: Newbury Street Press, 2007. ix + 182 pp., index. Cloth, \$39.95 plus shipping for which see the first review). Order from NEHGS, tel. 888-296-3347; www.NewEnglandAncestors.org.

This book treats in detail the descendants of James¹ Pierpont, except for the descendants of the Rev. James³ Pierpont of New Haven, Connecticut, who have already been covered in print. The most notorious descendant was John⁴ Pierpont of Roxbury, who left his wife in 1723 and sailed to England to try to be recognized as heir to the Dukedom of Kingston, held by a Pierrepont family to which the American family claimed an unspecified relationship. Not surprisingly, the claim was unsuccessful. In 1730 his wife petitioned for a divorce (on grounds of abandonment) with the right to remarry; her petition was denied but she married again anyway. And these were not the only Pierponts with interesting lives.

* Unsigned reviews are by the editor. Note that *Early Families of Hull, Massachusetts*, reviewed in the January 2008 *Register* at page 77, is ordered from NEHGS, not from Picton Press.

The author has brought together a large amount of information on this family, especially from deeds, and presented it here in *Register* style, beautifully documented. Many documents are extracted, making the biographical accounts more interesting. There is some evidence that James¹ Pierpont was from London; the author has left it to a future reader to pursue that research.

The Descendants of John Grumman(t) of Cranfield, Bedfordshire, and Fairfield, Connecticut, and His Wife Sarah Try, by Marion Grumman Phillips (Boston: Newbury Street Press, 2007. xii + 334 pp., photographs, index. Cloth, \$49.95 + shipping for which see the first review). Order from NEHGS, tel. 888-296-3347; www.NewEnglandAncestors.org.

Some fifty years in the making, this book includes several hundred descendants of John¹ Grumman of Fairfield, Connecticut, and often follows daughters for a generation. After a short discussion of the Grumman name and background, the introductory section builds on John I. Coddington's work on the early Grumman and Wheeler families. The author provides a thorough discussion of the Grumman–Try connections and takes issue with Coddington and Jacobus concerning which Esther was the mother of which of John² Grumman's children. Three different chapters then follow the descendants of John³, Joseph³, and Samuel³ Grumman, some of whom lived in Newark, New Jersey, and many in upstate New York. The book also includes background information on the settlement of the Norwalk–Fairfield area and of Newark.

Biographies are particularly complete for the Connecticut, Newark, and Long Island families, probably because the author and her contributors had better access to records of those areas. On the other hand, the short sketches of upstate New York people serve as a starting point for more in-depth research. The author naturally treats her own line in great detail. The section on her father, Leroy Randle Grumman, founder of Grumman Aircraft, provides an interesting glimpse into the development of the aircraft industry.

— *Helen Schatvet Ullmann*

Royal Families: Americans of Royal and Noble Ancestry: Volume Three, Samuel Appleton and His Wife Judith Everard and Five Generations of Their Descendants, by Marston Watson (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2007. xi + 528 pp., charts, index. Cloth, \$60.00 plus \$4.00 shipping). Order from Genealogical Publishing Co., 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, MD 21211; tel. 800-296-6687; www.genealogical.com.

Prior volumes by this author have treated the descendants of Gov. Thomas Dudley and the Marbury sisters. This book follows the same format and style,

tracing all descendants of Samuel¹ Appleton for six generations. The result is particularly useful for descendants with other surnames in areas difficult to research — like the descendants of the Rev. George Phillips of Brookhaven, Long Island. In addition, parents of spouses are included, when known; this is always a useful feature to help readers. The documentation is very limited; as a result, a great deal more could be said and cited about some descendants. Nevertheless, this is a valuable compilation. Samuel Appleton's oldest daughter Mary did not die young, as the author states. Instead, she married before her parents immigrated to New England, as shown in Leslie Mahler's article on the Appleton family in the April 2006 *Register*.

The Ancestry of Alila May Miller (1881–1960) of Miller Place, Long Island, New York, by Willis H. White (Herndon, Va.: the author, 2007. ii + 282 pp., illus., index. Softcover, \$25.00 postpaid). Order from Willis H. White, 12779 Flat Meadow Lane, Herndon, VA 20171.

Some people get all the family records, and Willis White is clearly one of those people. This book and others by the same author are excellent examples of combining genealogy, local history, and primary sources in one volume. The author presents a documented account of the patrilineal ancestry of his grandmother, Alila May Miller, followed by a genealogical summary including the siblings in each generation. The next section consists of eight primary sources, given in part or in whole, for Miller Place and environs (in the Town of Brookhaven on the North Shore of Long Island). The works of this author are essential for researching Brookhaven families.

Caudebec in France and England: The Origins of Jacques Caudebec, 1664–abt. 1764–1766, of Bolbec, France, and Deerpark, New York, Ancestor of the Cuddeback Family in America, by Elwyn L. Simons (Boston: Newbury Street Press, 2005. xii + 107 pp., illus., charts, index. Cloth, \$29.95 plus shipping for which see the first review). Order from NEHGS, www.NewEnglandAncestors.org; tel. 888-296-3347.

The descendants of Jacques Caudebec are doubly fortunate: His sisters stated in London in 1687 that they came from Bolbec in Normandy — and Bolbec is one of the very few places in France for which extensive Huguenot church records survive. As a result, the ancestry of Jacques Caudebec can be traced for three or four generations in all lines, and the author presents documented accounts of all the families. This fine book should be required reading for anyone attempting to trace Huguenot ancestry, especially for the analysis of the origins of associated families in London for clues.

The Ancestry of Harry E. Figgie, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, edited by Patricia Law Hatcher, FASG (Boston: Newbury Street Press, 2007. 178 pp., charts, index. Cloth, \$39.95 plus shipping for which see the first review). Order from NEHGS, tel. 888-296-3347; www.NewEnglandAncestors.org.

This book provides a good model for presenting research on a diverse ancestry. Mr. Figgie is half German Swiss and half English (three-eighths nineteenth century immigrants from England and one-eighth New England colonists). There are chapters on six families: the patrilineal German-Swiss ancestry (Figgie/Figi), four families in the English ancestry, and the patrilineal ancestry of the great-grandmother with New England ancestry (Lamphere). These are followed by an ancestor table of Mr. Figgie's entire ancestry to the earliest generations in Switzerland in the fifteenth century, with sources for each family.

Thomas Fairchild, Puritan Merchant & Magistrate, The Life and Times of an American Colonizer & Patriarch (c. 1610–1670), by W. Bruce Fairchild (New York: iUniverse, Inc., 2006. xxxviii + 591 pp., illus. Cloth, \$45.95, softcover \$35.95 + \$6.00 shipping). Order from iUniverse, 2021 Pine Lake Road, Suite 100, Lincoln, NE 68512; tel. 800-288-4677; iuniverse.com.

While not strictly speaking a genealogy, this very readable book discusses every conceivable aspect of the family of the immigrant Thomas Fairchild of Stratford, Connecticut. Beginning with a preface that deals with various facets of colonial research, a chapter on the Puritans, and another on the search for Thomas's English roots, the book proceeds with a discussion of his migration and life in early Stratford. Fairchild was a merchant, a judge, and deputy to the Connecticut General Court. After the Restoration, he returned to England and brought back his second wife, Katherine Cragg.

The two chapters on this subject span some fifty pages and showcase the author's wide reading and extensive research, some by firms in England. Various tangents discuss London merchants' commerce with New England, marriage customs, including some statistics, the religious orientation of St. Stephen's Coleman Street, and even an amusing quote from Chaucer and a nursery rhyme. The later discussion of Katherine's claims on Thomas's estate and her second marriage are particularly interesting.

Virtually every statement is documented by endnotes. While the book unfortunately lacks an index, the detailed table of contents helps the reader to find relevant material. On the whole, this book should be enjoyable reading not only for Fairchild descendants or those researching Stratford families, but to anyone wanting some background for New England research.

— *Helen Schatvet Ullmann*

15 Generations of Whipples: Descendants of Matthew Whipple of Ipswich, Massachusetts, Abt. 1590–1647: An American Story, by Blaine Whipple, 4 vols. (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 2007. 3966 pp., illus., index. Hardcover, \$200.00 for the 4 vols. plus shipping of \$25.00 UPS or \$15.00 U.S. mail). Order from Blaine Whipple, 1834 SW 58th Ave., Suite 105, Portland, OR 97221; tel. 503-292-6332; www.blainewhipple.com.

This genealogy traces the descendants of Matthew¹ Whipple of Ipswich in both male and female lines for several generations, sometimes down to the present, with discussion of tentative identifications. Documentation is given in end notes; many statements are not documented but the author appears to be quite knowledgeable about allied families. Volume 1 contains extensive historical context, Volumes 2 and 3 are the genealogy and appendices, and volume 4 is the index.

At the beginning of volume 2 the author presents what was known of Matthew¹ Whipple's parents and siblings. However, this has all been superseded by "The Whipple Family of Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire: Proposed Ancestral Origin of Matthew^A Whipple of Bocking, Essex, and a Whipple Ancestral Line for Arthur¹ Gary of Roxbury, Massachusetts," by William Wyman Fiske, published in *The Genealogist* 20:2 (Fall 2006):191–217.

Hubbell by Choice: The Ancestry of Some Early Connecticut Women, by Mary Ann Walker Hubbell and Marjorie F. Hubbell Gibson, with Carol Hubbell Boggs, Bertie Herman, and Barbara Kruse (n.p.: Hubbell Family Historical Society, 2008. xxx + 369 pp., charts, maps, photographs, illus., index). Hardcover, \$45.00, softcover, \$30.00, plus shipping. Order from www.lulu.com or www.hubbell.org.

Known as the "Hubbell Wives" project, this volume brings to light the lives of thirty-six women who married into the Hubbell family. This unique collaborative effort provides documented information about the mother and three wives of immigrant Richard Hubbell (1626–1699) of Connecticut, as well as genealogies of the wives of his sons and grandsons. Shorter, less well-documented genealogies of his five daughters, also neglected in earlier Hubbell publications, comprise the last chapter. Using ancestor table format, the authors trace the majority of their subjects back to immigrant ancestors.

Since little personal information about most colonial American women has survived, they tend to be overlooked in most genealogies. When such information about Hubbell wives is lacking, the authors "flesh out" the lives of these women with appropriate short essays, related documents, and illustrations related to the social, cultural, and domestic history of their times and places, including recipes for foods they may have prepared. The text is equally divided between genealogical and historical/cultural information.

Chapters are arranged chronologically, beginning with Sarah Wakeman (1593–1635), the mother of Richard Hubbell. Each chapter begins with a chart of known ancestors of the chapter subject, followed by a genealogical summary. The authors point out errors found in earlier genealogies and inconsistencies in information recently found or previously published.

Abbreviated in-text citations are keyed to the bibliography at the end of each chapter. While source citation is reasonably complete, complete citations are not provided for all facts in the narrative. A comprehensive, fourteen-page Master Bibliography lists all cited sources, as well as other possible sources for information on family members and their lives.

— *Joyce S. Pendery, CG*